

Pretoria Reforms Suffer Setback in Special Elections

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's ruling National Party suffered its first defeat from the right in 35 years in one of three special elections that were widely seen as a test of government reform plans.

Andries P. Treurnicht, leader of the breakaway, rightist Conservative Party, which supports strict racial segregation, increased his majority in the Waterberg constituency, which he had held for the Nationalists for 11 years.

Manpower Minister Stephanus P. (Fanie) Botha, the most senior member of the cabinet, kept his Soutpansberg seat after a 17-hour vote count, defeating his Conservative challenger, Thomas Langley, by only 621 votes.

In the wealthy Pretoria suburb of Waterkloof, the Nationalists resisted a strong challenge from the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party. Mr. Langley had held Waterkloof until he resigned it to run against Mr. Botha in Soutpansberg.

Mr. Botha challenged Mr. Treurnicht and Mr. Langley three months ago to resign their seats and stand for re-election in the two solidly Afrikaner seats in northern Transvaal to test sentiment on government plans to set up a three-chamber parliament for whites, for coloreds, as people of mixed race here are known, and for Indians.

Mr. Treurnicht and 17 other members of parliament opposed to the plans left the National Party last year.

To the dismay of many Nationalists, who regard the two northern constituencies as the most hostile to the government's reforms, the Conservatives accepted Mr. Botha's challenge.

The reform plans, detailed in a parliamentary bill published May 3, would continue to exclude from government the country's blacks, who make up 70 percent of the population.

But the main theme of the Conservatives' special election campaigns was that Prime Minister P. W. Botha's reforms would eventually lead to black domination.

Stephanus Botha's Soutpansberg, which borders Zimbabwe, for 25 years.

In Waterberg, a stronghold of Afrikaner nationalism for more than 40 years, Mr. Treurnicht came in nearly 2,000 votes ahead of his National Party opponent. His victory was the first defeat from the right for the National Party since it took power in 1948.

Prime Minister Botha has a large enough majority in the parliament to push through his reforms and is not obliged to call a general election until 1986.

Mr. Treurnicht called his victory a triumph for a party that was only a year old, but he declined to predict whether it would force the government into a general election.

Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said the Waterberg result was a personal triumph for Mr. Treurnicht. He said, however, that the results as a whole showed the maintenance of the status quo and the Waterkloof result showed the Nationalist Party had nothing to fear from the right in urban constituencies.

In Waterkloof, Org. Marais, the Nationalist candidate, held the seat with 6,917 votes. The Progressive Federal Party, which had been widely expected to win, received 4,886 votes.

Police Confirm Deaths
Police headquarters in Pretoria confirmed Wednesday that two black men had died in custody at a police station in eastern Transvaal province. The Associated Press reported.

A police spokesman said investigations had begun into the deaths of Themba Manana and Zolani Sibanyoni at the Durkloof station.

The deaths occurred a month after officers from the same Durkloof station shot to death Saul Mkhize, leader of the Driefontein community, the South African Press Association said. International protests followed Mr. Mkhize's shooting.

Arrests in Zimbabwe
Reuters reported from Harare that the Zimbabwe government said it had caught three black members of the former Rhodesian security forces who had been infiltrated into troubled Matabeleland by South Africa.

The Herald, newspaper on Wednesday quoted Emmerson Mnangagwa, the state security chief, as saying that the three were part of a group of 16 former members of Rhodesian paramilitary forces sent to Zimbabwe by the Pretoria government earlier this year to recruit volunteers for military training.



Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, right, and Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, met Wednesday morning in Jerusalem. Mr. Shamir later addressed the Knesset on the terms of the tentative accord with Lebanon for the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

Pentagon Has Set Up Secret Unit For Intelligence, Covert Operations

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has set up a special unit for intelligence gathering and covert operations to supplement the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, according to several officials and others familiar with the unit and its activities.

The sources said that the secret Pentagon unit, which they identified as the Army Intelligence Support Activity, was intended to operate around the world, and that two current missions were in El Salvador and in support of anti-Sandinist guerrillas in Nicaragua.

Elsewhere around the world, the sources said, the unit has provided military equipment to foreign forces and deployed servicemen using false identities to collect intelligence.

The sources declined to identify the unit's headquarters, although they indicated that some of its operations were run out of Fort Bragg, North Carolina, apparently as an extension of the army's Special Forces there.

The congressional intelligence panels "stumbled on" the unit's existence, as one source put it, after an article in The Boston Globe in July 1981 said the United States

Salvador was being exceeded as a result. Under an agreement with congressional leaders, the Reagan administration has set a limit of \$5 million in aid to El Salvador.

In connection with the Nicaraguan mission, several sources said, the Pentagon unit is gathering intelligence to support anti-Sandinist forces and does not have anyone stationed inside Nicaragua.

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Shamir Says Israel May Not Quit Lebanon If Syria, PLO Remain

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told parliament Wednesday that "Israel will be free to act as it sees fit" if Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization refuse to withdraw from Lebanon.

He gave no hint of what course Israel might take in the face of such a refusal, but most speculation here has discounted the possibility of an Israeli attack on Syrian forces.

Mr. Shamir, briefing the Knesset, or parliament, on the tentative security accord reached last week with Lebanon, did not deal directly with the risk of war, but he expressed the hope that the Syrian rejection of the agreement would be followed by a more moderate response.

The withdrawal of Israeli forces to the international border, he said, "is conditional on the return of all prisoners, those missing in action and the bodies of Israeli dead held by the PLO and Syria, and on the complete withdrawal of the terrorists and Syrians from all of Lebanese territory. If these conditions are not met, the agreement will be considered suspended, and Israel will be free to act as it sees fit and according to its interests."

The Israelis often refer to the PLO guerrillas as "terrorists."

Mr. Shamir said he hoped Syria would "choose the road of stability and fulfill its obligations to remove her army from Lebanon's soil."

Some officials in Jerusalem have spoken privately of a "redemption" of the Israeli Defense Forces, possibly involving a withdrawal from its present positions in the West Bank to a security line along the Aqaba River, whose mouth lies 37 miles (59 kilometers) north of the Israeli border.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens dampened some of the speculation about a partial, unilateral withdrawal Monday night when he warned that the Syrians could move forward to such a line and turn it into a front in a war of attrition.

Another senior official expressed the fear that Syria, feeling self-confident with an influx of weapons and technicians from the Soviet Union, might beat up the military situation in Lebanon by shelling Israeli troops.

"We will do everything we can to prevent a military confrontation with the Syrians," the official said. But he added that "this whole exercise on their part could be dangerous."

Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party and a former defense minister, urged a unilateral withdrawal to a security line about 30 miles north of the Israeli-Lebanon border if Syria does not announce before June 6 its intention to withdraw.

That date is the first anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Mr. Peres said that if a war of attrition developed, it would be less severe along a shortened front than it would be on the current line.

The Israeli debate on security seems to be hampered by doubts about just what the Syrians intend. The most optimistic analysis here holds that the government of President Hafez al-Assad is anxious to bargain for Saudi money and Syrian

political and military influence in Lebanon, as well as some undefined opening to U.S. favor, but that its attitude toward an ultimate pullout is motivated by several factors.

First, the reasoning goes, Syria would like Israel to withdraw because the Israeli forces in Lebanon are only about 20 miles from Damascus.

Second, Syria would not want to be seen by the rest of the Arab world as being responsible for Israel's remaining in Lebanon, officials believe.

Finally, Syria would not want to be regarded in the Arab world as a lackey of the Soviet Union.

Against this analysis stands an array of Syrian and Soviet attitudes that seem to favor a continued Syrian occupation of northern and eastern Lebanon.

Damascus has asserted claims to Lebanese territory, and Israeli officials have often accused Syria of wanting to annex the entire country. This means that if President Assad does withdraw his troops, it could be a tactical pullout aimed at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Agreement Is Reached On Austrian Coalition

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

VIENNA — Socialist and rightist negotiators reached agreement Wednesday on forming a coalition government in Austria, a senior Socialist Party official said.

The Socialist floor leader in parliament, Helmut Fischer, said after a fourth round of talks that both sides had concluded a "fair compromise."

Negotiations on a coalition began after the Socialist Party, which had governed alone for 13 years, lost its absolute majority in parliamentary elections April 24. The Socialists remained the single largest party, however.

The Socialists, with 90 seats, and the rightist Freedom Party, with 12 seats, together hold a 21-seat majority in the new 183-member national council over Austria's other main party, the People's Party, which has 81.

Bruno Kreisky, 72, the outgoing chancellor, headed the four-member Socialist team at the negotiations. He has said he would hand over the chancellorship in the coalition to his designated successor, Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, 54.

The Freedom Party leader, Norbert Steger, who headed his group's negotiating team, described the outcome as a "sound compromise," and said the party would have three ministries in the new government, including defense and economic posts.

Mr. Steger, 39, the youngest of Austria's political leaders, is expected to become vice chancellor.

Mr. Fischer said Mr. Kreisky would call on President Rudolf Kirchschlager next week to set in

motion formal procedures for forming the new government.

"We have achieved a result which makes possible the formation of a stable majority in a new government," Mr. Fischer said.

He said both sides had made concessions, the Socialists surrendering planned personal taxation measures, and the Freedom Party modifying its opposition to construction of a new conference center in Vienna, which they had criticized as wasteful.

The negotiations concentrated on economic issues, since the Freedom Party, representing middle-class voters and the interests of small- and medium-sized businesses, had opposed aspects of the Socialist financial, budget and taxation plans.

Mr. Fischer said the Socialist goal of full employment would remain the key aim of economic policy and that there would be no change in Austria's foreign policy of active neutrality.

The coalition seemed assured last week after both parties rebuffed approaches by the conservative People's Party, which asserted that a gain of four seats in the elections entitled it to a major role in the government.

Mr. Fischer said he was convinced the coalition would last the full four-year legislative term.

To take effect, the negotiated agreements must be formally endorsed by the leadership of both parties, but this was not expected to pose any major problems.

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New Free-Trade Plan Teams Up GATT, IMF

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — Two leading international economic groups will join forces in a new pact on world protectionism through an agreement reached between officials of the Reagan Administration and other Western countries at a dinner Tuesday night, European monetary officials said Wednesday.

The groups are the International Monetary Fund, which is responsible for the smooth working of the world's monetary system, and the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which oversees international trade.

The dinner and the working meeting that followed it Wednesday morning, these sources say, produced a broad agreement on a U.S. plan to bolster world economic recovery by setting up a new institution charged with expanding trade and heading off a Third World debt crisis that could lead to the collapse of the Western banking system.

However, the new institution probably will not take the form the Reagan administration originally suggested. The most likely decision now, European and U.S. officials say, will be to invite trade ministers of a future meeting of an existing financial body known as the Group of 10, which brings together the finance ministers of the 10 richest Western nations and Switzerland.

The heads of the IMF, the JATT and the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which sponsors the Western economic performance, would also attend.

Such an enlarged Group of 10 could provide a forum in which major Western countries could seek to integrate more closely their economic and trade policies, as the United States wants, and oversee planned new offensive against protectionism. The basic aim of the new group would be to ensure that restrictive trade measures do not sink a new Third World debt crisis and destroy hopes of a world recovery.

Originally, the United States wanted to give this responsibility to a new body to include trade and finance ministers from the seven countries participating in the summit. Western economic summit meetings. But France balked, saying the

United States was trying to institutionalize the conference, which France wants kept informal.

As a result, senior ministers from several European countries stayed away from the U.S.-sponsored dinner and the Wednesday working session, sending deputies instead. But two other Group of 10 members, Switzerland and Holland, were invited at the last minute and the heads of the IMF, the GATT and the OECD also attended.

At a press conference Wednesday morning, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and William Brock, the U.S. special trade representative, described the talks as "a great success" and "long overdue."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.K. Elections: Issues Are Clear, Tone Is Nasty

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Not since 1945, when Winston Churchill joined battle with Labour under Clement Attlee, have Britain's major political parties fought a general election on platforms as diametrically opposed as the ones they have adopted for the balloting four weeks from Thursday.

The cozy old consensus days of R.A. Butler and Hugh Gaitskill seem to have vanished forever.

Not everything the parties promise will come to pass, of course.

World trends and events, as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has discovered during her four years in office, can push the most determined leader off the track, and changing domestic realities can prompt change as well. But political manifestos are taken seriously here, by both the electorate and the parties themselves, and the outcome on June 9 will have a profound effect on Britain's future.

If the Tories win, Mrs. Thatcher can be expected to pursue her crusade to keep down prices and interest rates, so as to make this country more competitive in world markets. She will want for improved economic performance to cut unemployment. She will continue to offer tax relief to the rich. She will denationalize more indus-

tries, including British Airways, and she will try to curb trade union power. She will continue to whittle away at the vast welfare state.

But if Labour wins and Michael Foot becomes prime minister, he will launch a \$15-billion program to stimulate the economy. Creating jobs will get far more emphasis than controlling inflation.

He will renationalize industries returned to the private sector by the Conservatives and nationalize more, possibly including a big bank. He will increase pensions, cut health-care charges and freeze rents.

Mrs. Thatcher would proceed with the purchase of Trident missiles for Britain and the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles. Mr. Foot would cancel both.

Mrs. Thatcher would keep Britain in the European Community. Mr. Foot would pull out. Mrs. Thatcher would side unequivocally with the United States against the Soviet Union. Mr. Foot, while retaining a U.S. ally, would be more flexible.

"This will be an election like no other in the memory of all but the hoariest of voters," The Guardian commented Tuesday morning.

The signs are that ideological polarization will lead to an exceptionally nasty contest. Already, in the

preliminary skirmishing leading up to the campaign proper, which opens next week, the usually gentlemanly standards of British politics are being flung aside.

The Tories seem determined to portray Labour as the captive of a fanatic Trotskyite fringe, and Labour seems determined to portray the Tories as a lot of heartless monsters.

Mr. Foot said on television Monday night that the Conservative campaign was based on "scares and sneers and lies." He said there had been nothing like it since Churchill accused Attlee of planning to create a Gestapo in Britain.

William Whitelaw, the deputy prime minister, said that people here and abroad were frightened by what would happen to this country if the Socialists won. He accused Labour of plotting "to change the basis of our society in a way the vast majority of people don't want."

The best possibility for the new Liberal-Social Democratic alliance, which is fighting its first general election, would appear to be public revulsion at a slanging match between the two big parties.

Roy Jenkins, the alliance's leader, argued again and again in interviews Monday night that extremism of either left or right was bad for Britain and out of tune with the voters' basic impulses. Only the al-

liance, he said, could provide calm, consistent leadership.

But the polls, the results of the local elections and the private assessments of the politicians agree that Mrs. Thatcher begins the campaign well ahead. Many professionals believe that unless she commits major blunders or unforeseen events intervene, she should be returned to power next month with a majority of more than 50 seats.

Her biggest problem is unemployment. The conventional political wisdom says that Mr. Foot will be unable to use that issue to turn the prime minister out of office. Britain's elaborate system of welfare benefits, the argument runs, has tempered the resentment of those without jobs, and the public at large blames the problem more on global trends than on the government.

But some observers believe that analysis is incorrect, and Tuesday the Financial Times, no friend of Mr. Foot, addressed tough words on the subject to Mrs. Thatcher.

"It will not be possible indefinitely to blame the number out of work on world economic conditions or even on structural change," the newspaper declared. "No government deserves a second term in office if it cannot reasonably promise to bring unemployment down."

For Labour, the problems are seemingly endless. It has a budget of \$4 million (about £2.5 million),

some of which remains to be raised, against something like \$18 million already in the Conservative treasury.

Many of its safest seats will disappear in the reappointment of the House of Commons. Its leader is unpopular, so unpopular that a new poll for the British Broadcasting Corp. suggests that if Mr. Foot were replaced by his deputy, Denis Healey, the party would instantly pull ahead of the Tories.

Worst of all, some of Labour's policies seem ill-designed to produce the gain of almost 100 seats the party would need to take over, a gain larger than any party has managed since the war. Opinion surveys show that Mr. Foot's reflationary economics are popular, but withdrawal from the European Community and unilateral disarmament have lost some of their appeal.

To prevent Mrs. Thatcher from winning another five years, or even to turn it into a close race, Mr. Foot will somehow have to erase his party's extremist image and pin that label on Mrs. Thatcher.

So far, he has failed. It sometimes seems that the prime minister practices a kind of political magic that enables her to pursue policies far outside the mainstream of post-war British politics and, at the same time, to portray herself as the embodiment of everyday, small-town good sense.



Michael Foot, the leader of the opposition Labor Party, taking a walk through Hampstead Heath in London soon after hearing the date of Britain's general election.

INSIDE

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TOMORROW
■ Palm Beach, the Big Coconut of the Florida coast, is undergoing a renaissance. Hebe Dorsey reports. Weekend.

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■ New York stocks moved lower in profit-taking, with the Dow off 9.96. Page 7.

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Israelis See Lebanon Accord As 2d Peace Pact With Arabs

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli officials are describing the tentative security agreement with Lebanon as tantamount to a peace treaty.

In conversations with reporters since the accord was approved in principle by the cabinet Friday, officials who have seen the text have portrayed it as a wide-ranging document constituting the second major agreement between Israel and an Arab country.

Lebanon has refused to sign a formal peace treaty. But the pact to

which it has agreed is said to contain some broad commitments similar to those in Israel's 1979 peace treaty with Egypt.

Among these, officials say, are declarations that the state of war between Lebanon and Israel has been terminated; that both sides recognize their rights and obligations to live in peace within secure and recognized borders; that neither country will be used as a base for hostile actions against the other; and that each government will act to prevent the organization of terrorist attacks on the other.

"There is either a state of war or

a state of peace," an official said. "There is nothing in between."

The pledges in the accord may have little practical effect in a Lebanon whose government has no real control outside Beirut.

But they appear to constitute a quasi-legal arrangement under which Israel could intervene again in Lebanon if the agreement's terms were broken, specifically, if the Palestine Liberation Organization managed to re-establish itself militarily in the south.

The accord will not take effect until Israeli troops have withdrawn, and an Israeli withdrawal is being linked to a pullout by PLO and Syrian forces.

According to some Israelis, the agreement may be signed within a week if final clarifications of language are completed. Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, talked with Israeli negotiators for six hours Monday and spent most of Tuesday in Beirut.

The issues remaining include the precise role of Major Saad Haddad, who commands a pro-Israeli militia in southern Lebanon. Israel wants him to command a territorial brigade of the Lebanese Army that is to be established under the accord between the Israeli border and the Zaharani River, about 30 miles (48 kilometers) to the north.

The brigade is to include Major Haddad's militia and others recruited from the area; soldiers from other regions are not to be assigned to it.

Lebanon has agreed to make Major Haddad the deputy commander, but Israeli officials fear that he would not have enough authority to permit the continued Israeli intelligence and police work that Israel wants.

The agreement reportedly provides a restricted role for United Nations troops to monitor events at Palestinian refugee camps near the coastal cities of Sidon and Tyre.

The UN force, now numbering 5,900, has patrolled southern Lebanon since an Israeli invasion in 1978. Israel did not want the force to remain in the south because, Israeli officials said, it did not prevent a PLO buildup.

Nor did Israel want it guarding the refugee camps, where officials feared it could act as a screen behind which the PLO could turn the camps into bases.

But Beirut wants the force to patrol the northern and eastern parts of Lebanon, an Israeli official said, and is afraid that the Security Council will not change the force's mandate if it cannot be at the refugee camps.

The PLO's withdrawal from northern and eastern Lebanon is understood to be contingent on assurances that Palestinian civilians remaining will be protected.

The problem was largely resolved before Secretary of State George P. Shultz arrived two weeks ago, when all parties agreed that the Lebanese Army would have responsibility for security in the refugee camps and that UN troops would simply "survey and observe" the camps.

During Mr. Shultz's talks, it was agreed that UN troops would be stationed north of the border security zone.

U.S. Officials Cite Possible Soviet SALT Violation

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union may have violated the SALT-2 treaty last week by testing a new intercontinental ballistic missile, sources at the Defense Department say.

It was the third test firing of a Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile since October, the U.S. sources said Tuesday. The Pentagon sources, who asked not to be identified, said the missile fired last week bore the same characteristics as one launched in February.

Those missiles were apparently different from a new intercontinental ballistic missile fired last fall, known in the West as the SSX-24, the sources said. Moscow has reportedly told Washington that the SSX-24 would be the one new missile that SALT-2 allows each country to develop.

In addition, CBS News reported that some officials believe the missile fired last week carried as much as twice the explosive power permitted under SALT-2. Although Congress has not ratified the treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union have pledged to abide by it.

10 April, an interagency committee reported to President Ronald Reagan that the Soviet Union may have violated the treaty several times. After the report was submitted, Mr. Reagan named a panel headed by the national security adviser, William P. Clark, to review intelligence data with a view to deciding whether or not to accuse the Russians publicly of cheating.

U.S. House Panel Votes To Increase Israel Aid

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Foreign Affairs Committee has voted 18-5 to increase military grants to Israel by \$300 million more than President Ronald Reagan had requested in his 1984 budget.

The House action Tuesday followed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's approval last week of a package of \$1.7 billion in aid to Israel, \$300 million more than the administration had sought. Both votes came at a delicate time in negotiations over the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian troops from Lebanon.

Representative Joel M. Pritchard, Republican of Washington, argued before the vote that Secretary of State George P. Shultz would lose flexibility in the negotiations if Congress unilaterally increased the grants.

Mr. Pritchard had sponsored an unsuccessful amendment to keep aid to Israel at \$550 million in military grants and \$1.15 billion in military loans, as the administration had proposed.

"There's always been the feeling that in Congress, Israel has enough support to checkmate any administrative initiative," Mr. Pritchard said. "The administration can't call the tune of American policy."

Representative George W. Crockett Jr., Democrat of Michigan, argued that the increase in grants "frees additional capital for Begin to continue building settlements in the occupied territory." His statement reflected congressional uneasiness over Prime Min-

ister Menachem Begin's policy on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Opponents of the Pritchard amendment said that \$850 million in grants was essential because of increased Soviet aid to Syria. Representative Stephen J. Solari, Democrat of New York, said a lesser grant to Israel would be seen as "a failure to recognize the significance of their concessions" in negotiations over troop withdrawals from Lebanon.

Representative Larry Winn Jr., Republican of Kansas, argued that the increase would "help Israel to meet its debt service to the U.S., which amounted to over a billion dollars in 1983."

In all, Israel would receive \$1.7 billion in military loans and grants and \$850 million in economic aid under the House bill. That is more than any other country receives.

The committee also voted in favor of an amendment sponsored by Representative Gus Yatron, Democrat of Pennsylvania, to embargo military aid to Greece or Turkey at the end of fiscal 1986 if they have more troops on Cyprus than allowed by a 1959 treaty.

"If we are going to authorize almost a billion dollars in military and economic assistance to Turkey, I don't think it is asking too much for Turkey to withdraw its troops from Cyprus," Mr. Yatron said.

Opponents of the amendment, including the administration, argued that it would sour relations with Turkey, a key NATO ally. The previous unsuccessful attempt to achieve Turkey was unsuccessful in achieving a troop withdrawal, they said.

Israel May Not Pull Out If Syria and PLO Don't

(Continued from Page 1)

getting the Israelis out before a new Syrian and PLO infiltration.

In addition, the assessment in Jerusalem is that neither Syria nor the Soviet Union will want to give Israel and the United States an easy diplomatic victory, especially after Israel dealt such a stunning military blow to the Syrian Air Force and missile system last summer.

Moscow, long anxious to be taken seriously as a factor in the Middle East, is expected to seek some concessions from Washington in

exchange for cooperation in Lebanon, possibly a new Geneva conference on the Middle East at which the Russians would play a prominent role.

Or, some diplomats say, the Soviet Union might seek U.S. moderation in an unrelated sphere, such as the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe.

For Israel, the difficult question is when to pull out of Lebanon and the PLO do not withdraw. Since Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June and into the fall, Israeli officials were saying that even if Syria refused to pull its troops out, Israel would probably reduce its forces substantially. The Israeli position now seems to have hardened.

■ More Russians Leaving
A Soviet airliner left Beirut on Wednesday carrying a second group of Soviet Embassy dependents out of Lebanon, United Press International reported from Beirut.

Soviet Embassy sources said 11 children and 12 adults left on a scheduled flight to the Soviet Union. They joined 87 embassy dependents who left Monday on an unscheduled flight.

The departures have been attributed by Soviet officials to an upsurge in violence in the Lebanese capital.

In Washington, an administration official, who asked not to be named, said Wednesday that "a dozen or so" Soviet advisers were in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley, apparently to train Syrian troops in the use of the Soviet Army provided after last summer's fighting.

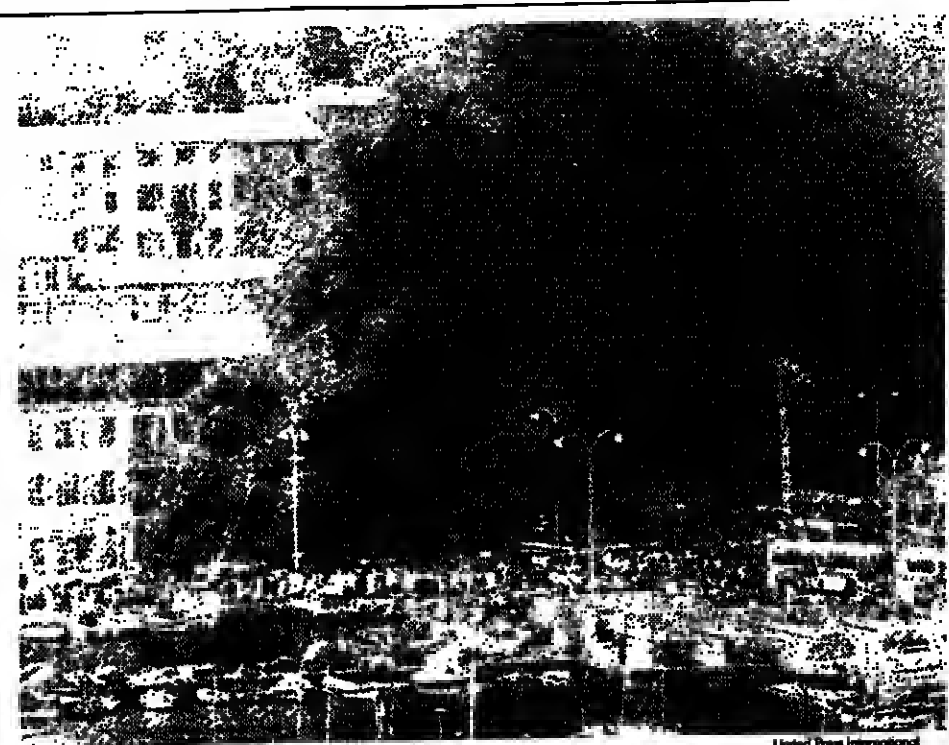
A State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, said that there has "clearly been some re-introduction of PLO forces into Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon." But he said there was "no sign that Syria is preparing to attack."

Other U.S. officials confirmed that there were signs of Syrian troops entering Lebanon.

In Beirut, the rightist Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, arrived Wednesday from Jerusalem, where he met early in the day with Mr. Shamir. The radio said Mr. Habib was holding talks to follow up on the tentative withdrawal accord reached last week.

GALERIE KOLLER ZURICH
Furniture
Sculpture
Clocks
Silver
24 May
Furniture
Arms
Works of art
27 May
Rugs and
carpets
24 May
Swiss
engravings
Old graphic
works
Books
24 May
Jewellery
Musical
instruments
30 May
Oriental
ceramics
European
porcelain
Fayences
Wine
1 June
Japan
China
Art nouveau
Glass
2 June
Paintings
3 June
Modern
graphic
works
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4 June

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SALES BY AUCTION 26th MAY - 4th JUNE/PREVIEW 12th - 24th MAY
GALERIE KOLLER ADMINISTRATION JORNEY GALLERY



Smoke obscured central Cannes on Wednesday after students ignited stacks of tires.

Students Invade Cannes Film Festival

United Press International

CANNES, France — Hundreds of students briefly invaded the hall where the Cannes Film Festival was taking place Wednesday, after setting a fire at the nearby port, attacking riot police and smashing the festival hall's glass door.

After a scuffle, the police dispersed the students with tear gas at the entrance of the newly opened Festival Palace. The incidents occurred during the fifth day of the two-week festival.

The incidents began when about 500 students protesting proposed university reforms set fire to two stacks of tires. The fire produced thick smoke at the main port, and darkened much of central Cannes.

The students then marched on the festival hall. They charged riot police outside the structure and smashed the door before briefly entering the lobby.

Before holding a sit-down demonstration, about 100 protesters hurled red paint across the sidewalks and the palace facades. The police took no action against them, and festival organizers postponed afternoon film showings.

In Paris, police wielding batons dispersed about 600 law students Wednesday night in the Latin Quarter. A police spokesman said that the charge against barricades erected on the Boulevard St. Germain and Boulevard St. Michel left several persons injured.

An earlier demonstration by students of the prestigious *grandes écoles* drew more than 2,000 protesters. The students, who are enrolled in highly selective administration, technology and military schools, marched from the Ecole Militaire, near the Eiffel Tower, through the Montparnasse district without incident.

Dealer in Stuttgart Was 'Diaries' Source

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

HAMBURG — The journalist who discovered the phony diaries of Adolf Hitler admitted Wednesday that he had acquired them from a Nazi memorabilia dealer in Stuttgart, who reportedly forged them himself.

Gerd Heidemann, who acquired the 62 volumes for Stern magazine, said in an interview that he had obtained them from a refugee from East Germany named Konrad Fischer. Mr. Fischer, who has disappeared from Stuttgart, also used the name Konrad Kujaw.

According to the Stuttgarter Nachrichten, a daily newspaper, Mr. Fischer, a calligrapher and artist, wrote the diaries in the past few years. The newspaper will publish its account Friday, since it will not publish Thursday, a holiday.

The man known to Mr. Heidemann as "Fischer" had in the past tried to emigrate to the West, including a purported third volume of the dictator's biography, "Mein Kampf," to historians and collectors.

David Irving, a British historian, said Wednesday in an interview that in July 1982 he had denounced the Fischer documents as a forgery "in a small right-wing publication I edit." Mr. Irving called the hoax "a straightforward money-making scam."

Reporters at the Stuttgarter Nachrichten would give details of their story except to say that Mr. Heidemann had taken delivery of two or three diaries at a time starting in 1980 in exchange for suitcases full of money.

In the interview here, Mr. Heidemann, who is being sued for fraud by Stern, insisted that "a private person cannot falsify at such length."

House, Senate Panels Back Salvadoran Aid Measures

(Continued from Page 1)

doran government last year in its fight against leftist guerrillas.

Three Republicans — Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas, Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland and Larry Pressler of South Dakota — joined the eight Democrats on the panel in rejecting 11-6, the effort to approve the full inter-American affairs.

The administration received approval for \$26 million in Salvadoran military aid late last year and recently won committee approval to reallocate \$30 million in additional military aid from other programs.

By insisting on the roll-call vote, even though it seemed certain to go against them, administration backers put Democrats and dissenting Republicans on record as rejecting Mr. Reagan's pleas.

Senator Richard G. Lugar, an Indiana Republican who pushed for the vote, spoke of fixing the political responsibility for El Salvador.

Mrs. Kassebaum, the principal sponsor of the compromise, was joined at the last minute by Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Con-

necticut, a leading Democratic critic of Mr. Reagan's Central American policies.

Mrs. Kassebaum worked out her program in a series of meetings with Senator Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican and the committee's chairman, and administration officials, including Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

The administration received approval for \$26 million in Salvadoran military aid late last year and recently won committee approval to reallocate \$30 million in additional military aid from other programs.

Mrs. Kassebaum's plan would add \$20 million to this, with the provision that the additional funds could be spent only for training Salvadoran military forces within the United States. This is about half of the special training fund that Mr. Reagan had requested for this year.

Sakharov Must Stay, Tass Reports

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov, who was a prime developer of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, may not leave the Soviet Union because he knows state and military secrets, the Tass press agency said Wednesday.

The Tass report apparently was prompted by a statement by Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, who said her husband was prepared to leave the country if invited and if the Soviet government would grant him permission. She said, however, that she doubted the government would ever allow him to go.

Mr. Sakharov, a human rights activist and Nobel Peace Prize winner, has been exiled in the Volga River city of Gorki for more than three years.

The Tass announcement seemed to permanently rule out Mr. Sakharov's departure from the Soviet Union. Until recently he had refused to leave saying he had important work in human rights to continue that would be pointless in the West. But his growing isolation in Gorki, 250 miles (400 kilometers) east of Moscow, convinced him to leave if he could, Miss Bonner said Wednesday.

Austrian government officials, announced late last month that Mr. Sakharov would be invited to teach for a year at the University of Vienna.

■ Dissident Weighs Offer
Sergei Batovnin, one of the founders of Moscow's only known independent peace group, said Wednesday he had been offered permission to leave the Soviet Union by Sunday but had not decided whether to go. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Mr. Batovnin, 26, a Jew, said he received a sudden offer of emigration to Israel eight days ago for himself, his wife, Natasha, 25; their baby daughter, Sonya; and his mother, Luba. He had been seeking to emigrate for seven years, but upon founding the peace group last summer, Mr. Batovnin wrote to the visa authorities, saying he was no longer interested.

IMF, GATT Trade Push

(Continued from Page 1)

They said they expected the meeting to be continued.

European sources said that the basic agreement so far is for the IMF and the GATT to work more closely for the easing of protectionist measures by both industrialized and developing countries. Only if trade lanes are kept clear in this way will Third World countries be able to earn enough money to repay their debts.

In the coming months, these officials said, the IMF will insist increasingly that developing countries drop protectionist measures and become more open toward foreign investment in return for the credits it lends them. The IMF will also seek to persuade developed countries to give the Third World easier access to their markets.

GATT will help in this process by providing the IMF with an inventory of protectionist measures introduced by its member countries, and by trying to persuade them to loosen up instead.

The first meeting of the proposed new bigger Group of 10, officials say, will probably take place in September just before the annual ministerial meeting of the IMF and World Bank in Washington.

WORLD BRIEFS

Warsaw Rebuts Soviet Journal

WARSAW (LAT) — A newspaper identified with one of General Wojciech Jaruzelski's closest advisers said Wednesday that an "unprecedented" attack on the newspaper published in a Soviet foreign affairs magazine was based on inaccurate quotations.

The direct rebuttal by the weekly Communist Party newspaper, Polityka, in its latest issue appears to constitute a public act of defiance by the Polish authorities to what was clearly a warning from Moscow. It is considered certain that the move dealing with Soviet-Polish relations required top political clearance.

The exchange began with an attack on Polityka in the current issue of the Soviet journal New Times saying that the Polish newspaper, edited for 25 years until last September by a deputy premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, propagates "views foreign to proletarian, communist ideology." The deputy premier is a close associate of General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader.

Showdown Near on U.S. Budget

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Republican-led Senate is nearing a showdown on rival budget plans to decide whether taxes should rise significantly next year.

After nearly two weeks of intensive maneuvering, the majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said he was "mildly optimistic" Wednesday that the Senate would approve a budget plan that he backs and that Mr. Reagan reluctantly supports.

At issue is whether the sharply rising federal deficits must be met with increased taxes or whether the economic recovery should be allowed to continue without additional federal revenues despite the deficits expected to approach \$200 billion for the next four or five years.

West Weighs Robot Ban to Russia

TOKYO (Reuters) — Western nations producing industrial robots are considering banning future sales of sophisticated models to the Soviet Union, Japanese industry sources said Wednesday.

The United States is believed to have urged robot producing countries to add robots to the list of items whose export to the Soviet Union is supervised by the West's Paris-based trade Coordinating Committee.

Details of discussions have not been made available to manufacturers, the sources said, and the Japanese Ministry of Trade and Industry refused to comment Wednesday.

The sources said they understand that the United States wants to end transfers of technical information about high-performance robots, especially details of their control devices, or computer brains.

Bonn Closes Border Death Case

BONN (Reuters) — The prosecutor investigating the April 10 death of a West German under questioning by East German border officials said Wednesday he was closing his file on the case, satisfied that the man died of a heart attack.

Rudolf Burkert's death caused a major dispute between the two countries and culminated in the cancellation by the East German leader, Erich Honecker, of a planned trip to Bonn later this year.

The prosecutor said there was no evidence to suggest another person was involved in the death. A pathologist's report showed Mr. Burkert, 46, died of a heart attack and that his injuries were not a contributory cause, he said.

Mitterrand to See Reagan May 28

PARIS (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand, at odds with Washington over a range of economic issues, will hold talks with President Ronald Reagan shortly before the conference of world Western nations opens later this month, it was announced Wednesday.

The talks are to take place on May 28, just before the start of the meeting of the seven nations, the Elysée Palace said.

U.S. preparations for the conference have been at the center of a quarrel between France and the United States for the past month and led to the French boycott of a meeting of top finance and trade representatives in Paris on Wednesday.

IRA Kills Wife of British Soldier

LONDON (Reuters) — Two IRA gunmen burst into a home where a British soldier was visiting and fatally wounded his wife in the back after she tried to shield him, the police and the IRA said Wednesday.

The soldier and his sister-in-law were also wounded in the attack Tuesday night. Both were reported in stable condition after surgery. Sergeant Brian Purvis and his wife, Alice, were watching television with her sister, Nancy Wasson, and other relatives when the gunmen burst in, the police said.

The IRA said in a statement that its men intentionally shot the soldier but accidentally shot the women. "One of our volunteers was tackled by several women in the house, and in the ensuing struggle a weapon was accidentally discharged." It added, "Any family who conceal and defend any British soldier or allow their home to be used by them must accept consequences for their actions."

EC Projects \$25.5-Billion Budget

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Community published Wednesday a budget for 1984 of \$25.5 billion, enough to almost exhaust its funds. Nearly 65 percent of the budget goes to farm subsidies.

The document made no specific provision for a rebate to Britain that diplomats said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher hoped would increase her chances in the British general election June 9. But officials said there were provisions to pay Britain a rebate if community governments and the European Parliament agreed to it.

The budget leaves the EC a very small margin of maneuver, allowing for spending to within 670 million European units of account, equivalent to dollars, of the limit of its resources. It projects a 19-percent increase in allocations for regional development and a 15-percent increase in social expenditures, including job creation.

Iran Reports Iraqi Raid on Wells

NICOSIA (Combined Dispatches) — Iraqi planes attacked the Iranian offshore Abuzur oil field in the Gulf on Wednesday, the Iranian press agency reported.

The agency did not report any damage and said the four attacking aircraft were repulsed after one of them was shot down in a fight with Iranian jets. It said the attack occurred Wednesday afternoon.

An Iraqi communiqué carried by the Iraqi press agency reported air and sea action against the Iranians in the area. It said an Iranian vessel was attacked and destroyed, but made no mention of the oil field. Abuzur is in the northeastern corner of the Gulf near the Nowruz oilfield where wells damaged in Iraqi attacks late in February and early March are still pouring oil into the water.

Nicaragua Challenges Sugar Quota

GENEVA (AP) — Nicaragua filed a formal complaint Wednesday charging that the United States has violated its commitments to free trade by imposing drastic cuts on sugar imports.

The complaint, filed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, alleges that the U.S. decision to cut nearly 90 percent of its Nicaraguan sugar imports is incompatible with GATT rules because it was politically motivated.

Speaking at a United Nations conference, the Nicaraguan deputy foreign trade minister, Bernardo Chamorro Coadin, accused the United States of a new act of aggression against the Sandinist government. He said it "violated the letter and spirit of GATT" rules on world trade. Rolando Prager, the U.S. delegate, refused to comment.

Australian Linked to Soviet Agent

CANBERRA, Australia (AP) — Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Wednesday that a government investigation had revealed that a high-ranking former Labor Party official "either had been, or appeared to have been, compromised" by a recently expelled Soviet KGB agent.

Speaking in Parliament, Mr. Hawke said the government's national and international security subcommittee had found that the agent, Valeri Ivanov, had engaged in the "deliberate cultivation ... of the relationship" with David Combe.

Mr. Combe, 40, was general secretary of the Labor Party from 1973-81, the first five years of which Mr. Hawke was the party's federal president and worked closely with him.

For the Record

PARIS (UPI) — The U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, and his counterpart, Charles Hernu, met Wednesday at the Defense Ministry in Paris.

NAPLES (AP) — Six countries will take part in nine days of NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean starting Monday, it was announced Wednesday. The United States, Britain, France, Italy, Turkey and Canada will provide forces for the exercise.

TOKYO (AP) — The Soviet Union will choose a new president next month, a post vacant since the death of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the editor of Pravda said Wednesday in Tokyo.

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Saudis Visit 'Sheikh Andy'

Atlanta Mayor Young Still a Third-World Attraction

By Art Harris

Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — When Andrew Young, Atlanta's globetrotting mayor, flew to Saudi Arabia in March, sheiks and princes fought over his hotel bills, courted him with expensive gifts and burned expensive incense at his feet.

High-level officials sought audiences. There were feasts in his honor. Bazaars were kept open so he could shop, even as mullahs called people to prayer. Servants hovered. Limousines whisked him about the desert.

Once the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Young used the chance to pitch his latest foreign-policy initiative: Southern Hemisphere capitalism. He invited the Saudis to scout Atlanta for opportunities. Two months later, they came.

About 70 Saudis, including prominent Saudi businessmen and government officials, flew in from Jeddah, Riyadh and London for a two-day conference to talk trade with 300 American businessmen and bankers.

The Saudis grinned as Carl Sanders, a former Georgia governor, half-jokingly introduced Mr. Young to the conference as "Sheikh Andy."

They watched in interest as Pres-

ident Ronald Reagan, via satellite hookup, vowed to fight protectionist measures impeding foreign trade. But Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige drew hisses when he said there were no plans to grant favored-nation trading status to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Young drew applause later when he said: "I've been accused of being a mayor with a foreign policy. I plead guilty. If you can't trust your government's foreign policy, somebody's got to work on one."

Sponsored by The Saudi Gazette, an English-language daily, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the conference, which ended Tuesday, was billed as a seminar to educate Americans on how to work with a technology-hungry Saudi marketplace that is coping with oil price drops and declining revenues.

More than anything, the conference highlighted Mr. Young's enduring role as an ambassador-in-exile to the Third World. Not a week goes by without a visitor from Nigeria or Senegal or Jamaica signing the guest register in Atlanta's City Hall.

Mr. Young remains an international star almost four years after he resigned his position as UN ambassador in the Carter administration. The resignation followed a so-

cret meeting between Mr. Young and a Palestine Liberation Organization official, a contact barred by U.S. policy at the time.

"We Arabs are very loyal people," said Abdullah Alnezi, a Saudi entrepreneur. "We remember things like that."

Michael P. Saba, a U.S. director of OKAZ, the Saudi communications company that owns The Saudi Gazette, said: "He's a guy who showed he cared and suffered in the process. Arabs owe a debt in eternity to Andy Young."

Prominent Saudi officials in attendance included Foad Farsy, deputy minister of industry and electricity, and Faisal Bashir, an adviser to the quasi-governmental agency SABIC on how to spend billions of dollars in development capital.

Others present were Abdul Aziz Dakhel, chairman of the Saudi Investment Banking Corp., and Gaith Pharron, the entrepreneur who bought the National Bank of Georgia from Bert Lance, former budget director for President Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Pharron said in an interview that his bank "would play a role in funneling Saudi money into a variety of ventures in the southeastern United States."



Andrew Young

Among those who talked business with Mr. Pharron was Milton Harris, a frozen-food processor from New Orleans. He wanted to ship frozen sides of beef to Saudi Arabia, but learned he would be foiled by religious laws governing ritual slaughter.

"How about chickens?" he asked.

"We like chickens," said Mr. Pharron. "But you can't compete with France and Brazil. They subsidize their market."

Mr. Carter, in an impassioned speech, urged the Saudis to use their influence to "bring about change for the common good."

Funds for MX Development Backed by Key House Panel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A key House subcommittee voted 9-3 Wednesday to give President Ronald Reagan funds for further research and development of the MX missile after he gave written assurances to Congress that he was willing to take a more flexible position on arms control.

President Reagan also notified members of Congress that he was "developing some modifications" in his proposed treaty with the Soviet Union on reducing long-range nuclear weapons.

The MX vote came on a resolution by Representative Jack Edwards of Alabama, ranking Republican on the House defense appropriations subcommittee, that would permit in-flight testing of the MX but would not allow procurement of the missile.

To me, this is the next and proper logical step that we should be taking in regard to the MX," Representative Edwards said. He called the subcommittee vote "a clear endorsement" of a bipartisan commission's recommendations on strategic arms.

In his letter to a subcommittee member, Norman Dicks, Democrat of Washington, Mr. Reagan strongly endorsed the arms control proposals of his special Commission on Strategic Forces, headed by Brent W. Scowcroft, former national security adviser and retired air force general.

Representative Albert A. Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee, said Mr. Reagan's letter "made it crystal clear to us they are going to change the START proposal and they are doing so now." START stands for the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks in Geneva.

Mr. Gore said "we will have a new START negotiating proposal based on stability and the ratio of warheads to missile silos" when the talks resume in Geneva on June 8.

Representative Dicks was one of nine House members who wrote Mr. Reagan last week questioning his commitment to arms control. Three influential senators wrote to him separately that they would not vote for MX funds unless the administration adopted a new and more flexible approach to arms control.

"I agree wholeheartedly with the essential theme of the Scowcroft commission's approach to arms control: the attainment of stability at the lowest possible level of forces," Mr. Reagan said.

He said he also saw merit in the congressional proposals to establish a second bipartisan panel to carry out the Scowcroft commission's recommendations.

In his letter of a call by the senators for a "build down" of nuclear arsenals by destroying two older weapons for each new one deployed. Administration officials have contended there could be problems verifying compliance with such a treaty.

Two congressional supporters met with White House and National Security Council aides Wednesday on the build-down proposal and said afterward they were optimistic the president would endorse the proposal.

Senator William S. Cohen, a Maine Republican, said: "I think there are some positive developments."

Senator Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat, added: "I do believe we

are moving toward an overall positive agreement and a meeting of the minds."

In his letter to Representative Dicks, President Reagan also:

• Promised to "promptly undertake a major effort" to develop a smaller, single-warhead missile that would be considered more stable to the strategic arms balance of the United States and the Soviet Union than multi-warhead weapons like the MX.

• Indicated he would be willing to use the MX at the bargaining table in Geneva.

• Agreed that a decision on final deployment of the MX might have to be reconsidered in 1987, in light of other developments such as progress in arms control.

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The 'Mayor of 29' Revives Chicago's Machine

By William C. Rempel

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — Edward R. Vrdolyak, known as "Fast Eddie," has been called the "prince of pocket-lining politics" and a charter member of an "evil cabal" that former Mayor Jane M. Byrne once said ruled the smoke-filled rooms of city government.

But a month after Harold Washington became Chicago's first black mayor by assembling a coalition of black voters and reform-minded white liberals, Mr. Vrdolyak, boss of the old Democratic machine, has emerged as a shadow mayor.

Mr. Vrdolyak and 28 other white colleagues abruptly ended the traditional political honeymoon between Mr. Washington and his 50-member City Council hours after the mayor began his first morning at City Hall.

Rallying the still-powerful remnants of the political machine that has roots deep in Chicago history, Mr. Vrdolyak and his "old guard" forces greeted Mr. Washington with a fierce display of old-fashioned, brawling Chicago politics, stripping him of powers accumulated by mayors from Anton Cermak,

and Richard J. Daley to Mrs. Byrne.

And Mr. Washington has found that with his outnumbered supporters he cannot even adjourn a City Council meeting against the wishes of the machine and Mr. Vrdolyak, its 44-year-old boss.

"Vrdolyak's the mayor of the 29," said Alderman Niles Sherman, one of the council's 21 Washington supporters. "But he doesn't represent the voters of Chicago. He represents the past."

Mr. Vrdolyak's political coup has virtually paralyzed city government for more than a week. Although he orchestrated the City Hall takeover from the council floor Mr. Vrdolyak insists: "I'm just an ordinary alderman."

The millionaire attorney and real estate investor first won election to Democratic Party office in 1967, unseating an incumbent machine ward boss, by exploiting the anti-busing sentiment of his white South Side neighborhood.

Four years later, he defeated another incumbent to win a seat in the City Council, where he has held a succession of influential assignments.

His career has been plagued by controversy. He was accused of in-

side dealing three years ago when it was disclosed that he secretly bought 50 newly converted condominium units at a bargain price after the City Council approved an ordinance benefiting the condominium owner.

A year after his election to the City Council, Mr. Vrdolyak received a "housewarming present" when he built an elegant new home, 30,000 bricks were donated by a contractor who, according to the Chicago Tribune, did business with the city.

This year, Mr. Vrdolyak agreed to pay the Internal Revenue Service more than \$73,000 as settlement of an IRS claim for \$172,000 in back taxes.

Mr. Vrdolyak, who once studied for the priesthood, was reared in an apartment above his immigrant father's tavern in a tough steel mill neighborhood on Chicago's South Side.

The man who last year became boss of the Chicago machine once said, "Politicians are really modern cavemen who still carry clubs but wear suits and ties."

The impasse in City Hall is an example of that political style. Mr. Washington has enough votes to sustain a veto, but Mr. Vrdolyak

has the votes to hold the new mayor's reform programs hostage.

A Chicago magazine observed 10 years ago that Mr. Vrdolyak one day "is going to turn up in a trunk somewhere. If not, he'll probably wind up owning the town."

He may not own the town yet, but in the old-fashioned game of power politics, Mr. Vrdolyak has something the new mayor needs desperately — City Council votes.

Abscam Conviction Is Reinstated in U.S.

The Associated Press

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida — A federal appeals court in Washington has reinstated the conviction of former Representative Richard Kelly, Republican of Florida, on charges of bribery and conspiracy in connection with the FBI's Abscam investigation of political corruption.

Mr. Kelly, who last year won an appeal of his January 1981 conviction, said he would appeal Tuesday's decision. The appeals court found that a U.S. court had erred in finding that Mr. Kelly had been a victim of entrapment by FBI agents posing as Arab sheiks.



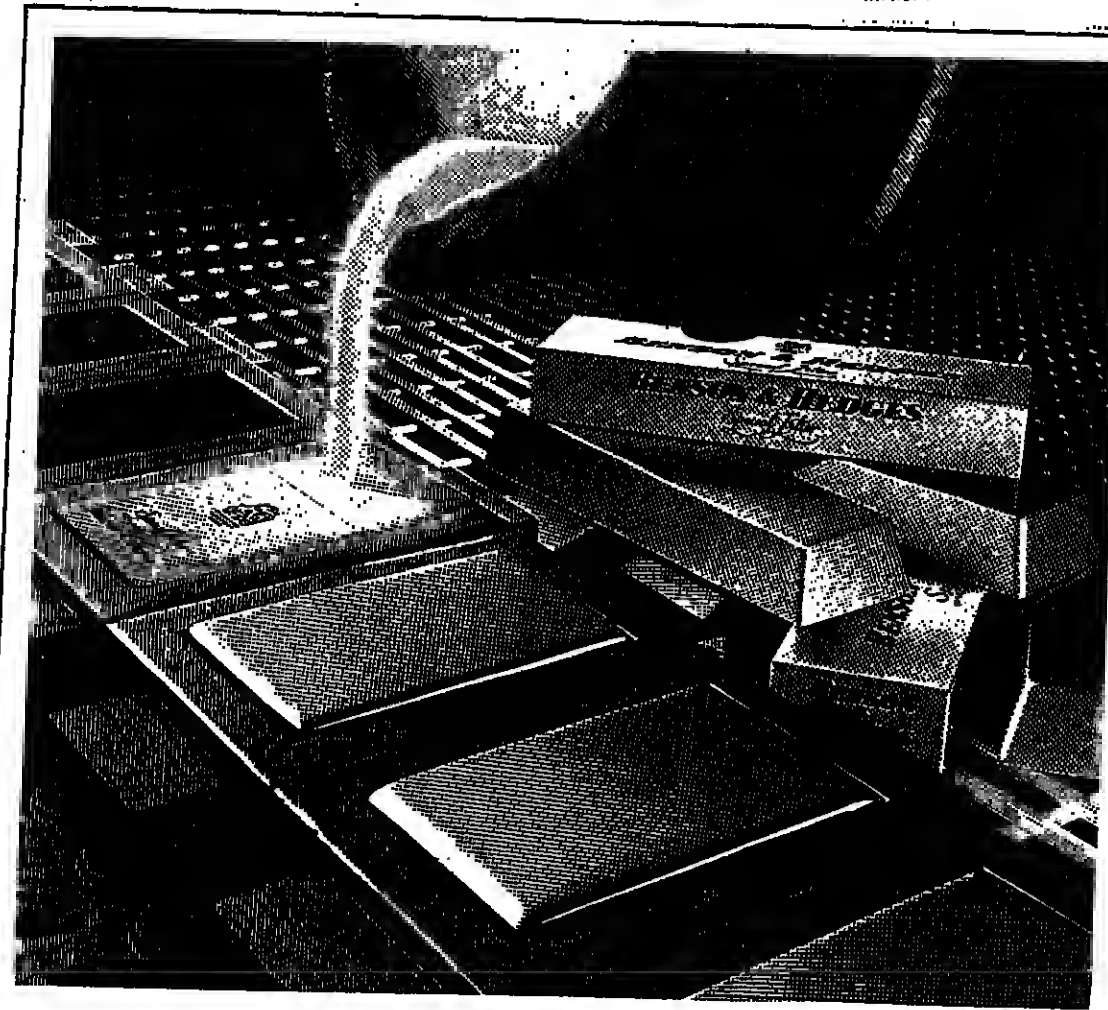
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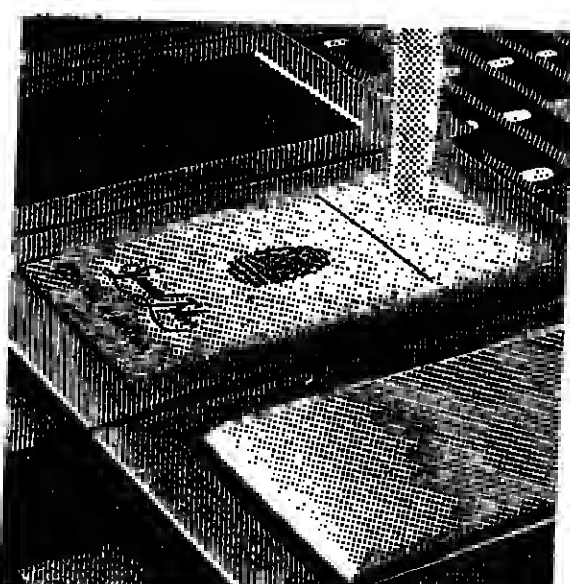
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War Powers at Issue

We are back to arguing not just about the wisdom of waging war but about who decides.

President Reagan has assailed a House committee for prohibiting aid to a rebel army operating inside Nicaragua. But only days before, the president solemnly told Congress that his only aim was to interdict the flow of weapons from Nicaragua to guerrillas in other countries. He explicitly denied any desire to violate laws or treaties or to promote the overthrow of Managua's Marxist regime.

Not quite, it now turns out. Speaking more spontaneously, the president said he opposed any legal expression of those restraints, for which the House Select Committee on Intelligence had just voted. He denounced it as an irresponsible, dangerous precedent, leaving the executive branch unable "to carry out its constitutional responsibilities."

But Congress indisputably shares those responsibilities. Unless it does, practically speaking, there is no sustaining any foreign war or intervention.

The authors of the Constitution gave Congress exclusive power to "declare" war, but they well understood the likely inclination to wage undeclared war as well. As a contemporary of the founders, Justice Chase, wrote in supporting a unanimous Supreme Court in 1800: "Congress may declare a general war, or Congress may wage a limited war; limited in place, in object, in time."

The reason for this power-sharing was brilliantly anticipated by James Madison: "The

management of foreign relations appears to be the most susceptible to abuse of all the trusts committed to a Government," he wrote, because it could be "concealed or disclosed, or disclosed in such parts and at such times as will best suit particular views."

Congress reaffirmed that doctrine when it overwhelmingly enacted a War Powers Resolution in 1973. It provides that a president cannot lawfully engage American forces for more than 90 days without express authorization by Congress. And special committees were established to authorize covert operations in which U.S. honor and sense were at risk. The current Congress has accepted that responsibility in approving aid to Afghan insurgents who are resisting Soviet invaders.

In grasping now for a unilateral executive war power, President Reagan ignores his own failure to make a convincing case for covert aid to any Nicaraguan émigré army. He has been ambiguous about his motives and on about the émigrés, piling confusion on confusion in his policy.

Neither pursuit of partnership explains why Americans see a difference between aiding "freedom fighters" in Afghanistan and rebel forces in Nicaragua. The reason is distrust of an ill-defined policy for Central America. If Nicaragua is waging a significant war against El Salvador and deserves retribution or invasion, let the case be made openly — for Congress to judge.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Chance for Lebanon

What about Syria's rejection of the American-mediated agreement between Lebanon and Israel? It is no academic matter, Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is conditioned on parallel Syrian withdrawal. Thus, a Syrian veto could condemn hapless Lebanon to continued foreign violation. It could lead on to an Israeli-Syrian war.

There seem to be two broad views of what the Syrians are up to. Fortunately, Secretary of State George Shultz is taking the second.

The first view is that for several considerations of intra-Arab rivalry, Syrian manipulation and Syrian intrigue, Damascus is determined not to quit Lebanon, even if that costs it the opportunity to negotiate on other vital Syrian interests (Golan and the Palestinian issue) and even if this course increases the risk of war with Israel. It would be embarrassing for President Hafez al-Assad to go back on his pledge to respect a Lebanese request to withdraw. (Such a request has not yet been formally made.) But the grid of pressures, both foreign- and self-generated, in which he is locked may keep him on his current course.

The second view holds that Syria has not so much vetoed the price that Lebanon is prepared to pay for Israeli withdrawal as it has demanded to be compensated analogously for

its own withdrawal. President Assad's nose is out of joint. He cannot bear that Israel should receive more in political and security advantage for invading Lebanon than Syria should receive for having been invited in and performed a thankless peacekeeping task for several years. Syria does not want a war with Israel, whose guns sit within range of Damascus; its current huffing and puffing is meant to convey that it would be entering negotiations from a position of strength.

There is no guarantee that negotiations will pay off. But why yield prematurely to a fatalistic reading that prevents the United States from making a try? At the end of the road, at best, lies a Lebanon with an Israeli-influenced sphere in the south and a Syrian-influenced sphere in the east. The Lebanese understand that this is a lot better than the condition they are enduring now. It would be naive of us to accept the presence of 50,000 Israeli occupation troops in order to refuse 50 Israeli observers as part of an international supervision committee," says Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, insisting that his country would not bow to "Arab blackmail."

Give Lebanon a chance, George Shultz said in London. That is the main point.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Foreign Policy in Bonn

Does the foreign policy portion of the West German government's program represent continuity or change? The answer depends on the period one selects for comparison. If the early years of the Schmidt-Genscher coalition are considered, the continuity is almost complete. But if it is recalled that the latter days of that alliance produced a change, characterized by systematic undermining of confidence in the American alliance and continuous questioning of the NATO double-track policy, the new line can only be described as a change back again.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Trading With the Soviets

President Reagan is at present trying to strengthen his trade sanctions against the Soviet Union in ways which will be very unpopular at the Williamsburg summit of industrial countries at the end of this month.

The proposed extension of the Export Administration Act is ill-judged. In a report this week, the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment said that embargoes aimed at punishing the Soviet Union for its actions in Afghanistan and Poland had had no major impact on the Soviet economy and might have hurt the U.S. economy rather more. Embargoes on trade, the report said, caused little in the Western alliance, gave the United States the reputation of being an unreliable supplier, and damaged individual companies.

The distinction which (Mr. Reagan) and his predecessors have drawn between high technology and routine exports is no doubt valid in some cases; it would be foolish to contribute directly to Soviet military efficiency. But the distinction has been blurred by the White House itself. Grain was the weapon chosen to

chastise the invaders of Afghanistan, but the main sufferers were [American] farmers. Evidently last year's lesson — that Europe will continue to offer and honor contracts — has not been learned. It is a basic lesson because placid East-West relations can never be guaranteed for long periods, and there will always be new excuses to interfere with trade.

Beyond the mercantile sentiment, though, is the desirability of a stronger East bloc economy, for its own sake as a stabilizer of the peace and for the sake of the people who live there. Part of the rationale for Americans' defense spending is that they can afford it and the Russians can't. Europe, however, does not unanimously go along with that view.

—The Guardian (London).

Whitewash in Argentina

In Argentina they called it the "dirty war" — a brutal campaign by the military rulers to crush leftist terrorism during the 1970s. The drive stamped out the terrorists, but it also brought death to thousands of people who were abducted and over seen again. Now the military junta has announced blandly that the disappearances were "acts of service" to protect the nation. The report appears to be little more than a whitewash.

It tries to justify the use of terror tactics to fight terrorists. It tries to paper over the excesses of seven years of military rule, as the country heads toward a promised presidential election in November. Worst of all, the report simply obliterates the memory of thousands of abducted Argentines and seeks to close the record on their disappearance.

Argentines deserved far better — and the families of the thousands who disappeared still deserve an explanation of their fate.

—The Providence (Rhode Island) Journal.

FROM OUR MAY 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Japanese Budget Deficit

TOKYO — The frequent conferences being held between the Elder Statesmen, Cabinet Ministers and the leading bankers mark the strenuous efforts that are being made to devise means to carry through the undertakings provided for in the recently adopted Budget. The analysis of the Budget shows a deficit necessitating a loan of 70,000,000 yen, and the prospects of further borrowing, whether foreign or domestic, are conceded to be gloomy. Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, recently Japanese Minister of Finance, said that there was no question but that the Chinese boycott of Japanese products was a factor in the present financial depression in Japan.

1933: Mural Painter Dismissed

PARIS — Caution has characterized for the most part opinions of both American and French artists in Paris on the discharge of Diego Rivera, Mexican painter, for his refusal to suppress the head of Lenin in a mural which he had nearly finished for Rockefeller Center in New York. While the sentiments of almost every artist interviewed veered toward the Rockefeller interests on the basis of published reports, the question provoked opinions which left no doubt that the eternal controversy over the aesthetic right of an artist had come to the fore again. The dispute involves common sense rather than artistic standards, according to Gilbert White, American artist.

Iran's Post-Khomeini Therapy Has Already Started

By Amir Taheri

PARIS — "The best way to ensure the future of Islam," suggested a leading preacher in Tehran recently, "is for Allah to grant our Beloved Leader a second life in this world." The "beloved leader" is of course Ayatollah Khomeini, the ailing 84-year-old who presides over feuding factions in a country weary of revolution, war and repression.

Ayatollah Khomeini's health has been a matter of growing concern in Tehran for more than a year now. He has not been devoting more than one or two hours a day to the affairs of state. In addition, he withdraws from time to time into what he calls "moments of seclusion" for periods of up to three weeks.

This has led some observers to conclude that the post-Khomeini era has already begun. They see the undoubted shift in domestic and foreign policies during the last 12 months as a sure sign that the ayatollah is no longer in firm control.

The scrapping of a number of radical policies, notably a land reform program and a plan to nationalize foreign trade, shows a decisive break with early revolutionary promises. The recently enacted labor code is specifically designed to encourage private sector investment by removing the fear of revolutionary measures that would favor workers.

The government has announced that only 51 individuals, all big businessmen under the shah, are barred from economic activity. Thousands of companies taken over by the government or various revolutionary organizations are to be returned to their owners.

The campaign to appease private business is combined with growing militancy against the Soviet Union, especially in regard to Afghanistan. Quiet measures are being taken to improve relations with the West.

Of the four main factions currently involved in the power struggle only one, led by President Ali Khamenei and Prime Minister Mir Hossein Mousavi, is dedicated to pursuing the revolution by destroying the middle class, described as "America's fifth column," and adopting a militant anti-West foreign policy.

This faction, now rapidly losing ground, opposes the idea of a single successor for Ayatollah Khomeini as "Supreme Guide." It advocates separation of the religious and political duties of the "guide." The former would be assumed by a committee of grand ayatollahs. The political duties would go to the president of the republic, who at present has no real power.

But the strongest group currently maneuvering to expand its power base is led by the speaker of the Islamic Assembly, Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is backed by the commander of the Revolutionary Guards, Mohammed Reza, Mohammed Gharazi, the oil minister, who also commands the Mojaheddin of Islam armed group, is a member of the group. Promoting Ayatollah Hossein Ali Mon-

azzari, a cleric in the holy city of Qom, as Ayatollah Khomeini's sole successor, the group argues that it is time to end the revolution and start reconstruction.

The Hozjatollah, a politico-religious group led by Ayatollah Ali Akbar Halabi, is also engaged in the power struggle. It opposes the idea of rule by the mullahs, holding that they should act only as "moral watchdogs" of society. It is widely believed to be behind the current crackdown on pro-Moscow Communists.

Enjoying strong links with the bazaar and the wealthy mullahs, the Hozjatollah coalition may in time extend to include other groups led by two former premiers, Mehdi Bazargan and Ayatollah Mohammed Reza Mahdavi-Kani. Such a coalition would almost certainly win approval from the grand ayatollahs of Qom, whose power is sure to increase after Ayatollah Khomeini's death. One of them, Grand Ayatollah Mohammed Reza Golpayegani, is believed to be involved in negotiations ostensibly aimed at "keeping the children of Iran together" in the post-Khomeini era.

Ayatollah Khomeini's failure to convene the Assembly of Experts elected last year for the specific task of choosing his successor shows that no single faction has won a majority. It is now possible that the assembly will never meet and that the eventual pattern of succession will emerge out of an increasingly bitter and potentially bloody power struggle.

The military remains a dark horse; it is probably still wary of political involvement. But the recent dismissal of Captain Bahram Afzali, the navy commander, after a quarrel with the mullahs, shows that tension between the military and the clergy persists.

International Herald Tribune.



By Steve Mendelsohn — The Washington Post.

For Now, the Ayatollah's Spell Keeps the Middle East Tense

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS — The dissolution of the communist Tudeh Party in Iran has been reported. Like all events in that country, as if it had no bearing on the Middle East in general, but there is a potent connection, readily visible to Iranian refugees in Paris.

The Iranian connection with the rest of the Middle East runs via the war with Iraq to Syria and Saudi Arabia. It figures importantly in the difficulties Secretary of State George Shultz has experienced promoting withdrawal from Lebanon and the Reagan plan for a settlement between Israel and the Palestinians.

The predominant political fact in Iran is the war against Iraq. Thousands of Iranians have been killed, but, despite early gains, the fighting seems stalemated. Various leaders just below Ayatollah Khomeini, including Prime Minister Mir Hossein Mousavi, have wanted to ease off the slaughter and make an eventual settlement. The Tudeh Party, in keeping with Russia's interest in Iraq, has favored that soft line.

Ayatollah Khomeini, however, regards prosecution of the war as a religious duty. He sees the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, as a personal enemy and an agent of the "great satan," the United States. He has resisted any peace talk. The dissolution of Tudeh represents, in internal Iranian politics, a victory for the war party. It means all-out fighting will continue.

For Saudi Arabia the continuing war presents multiple dangers. One is that the fighting could easily spill over into the kingdom. A second danger, because the Saudis have been the principal supporters of Iraq, is that Iran might launch a direct strike against Saudi Arabia.

Still more important is an ideological problem. While the Saudis are on their merle against secular attacks from the left, they have over the years known how to handle the religious challenge that Ayatollah Khomeini presents in calling them "unfit guardians" of the holy places.

"We don't know what language he speaks," Information Minister Mohammed Abdol Yemini said of the ayatollah when I saw him in Riyadh a few weeks ago.

Crown Prince Abdullah has a strategy for dealing with the ayatollah and the threat posed by the war. It is to work through the Syrians, who have good relations with Iran because they are at odds with Iraq. The Abdullah approach, pursued on recent trips to Baghdad and Damascus, begins with mediating the tension between Iraq and Syria.

As a next step, Prince Abdullah wants the Syrians to help the Iranian moderates in limiting the war with Iraq. It would become, as he put it in a recent interview, merely a "border war." Then, when the ayatollah passed away, a settlement could be made and Saudi Arabia would be out of the danger zone.

Those efforts to help the peace party in Iran have drawn the Saudis closer and closer to the Syrians. Now, with the ayatollah more than ever determined to keep up the war, the Saudis have to intensify their courtship of Damascus. But to the extent that the Saudis woo President Hafez al-Assad, they inevitably diminish their capacity to support American efforts for peace in the Middle East.

The Syrians are the principal hosts to the Soviet presence in the area. The Syrians have dug in against quick withdrawal from Lebanon. The Syrians back those elements in the Palestine Liberation Organization which most strongly oppose PLO participation in the Reagan peace plan. And the Syrians apply pressure — indirectly through the PLO and directly by military moves — on King Hussein of Jordan not to participate in the Reagan plan.

The Saudis, because of their primary interest in saving themselves from the Iran-Iraq war, have gone along with the Syrians every step of

the way. They keep paying subsidies to President Assad. They make excuses for the Soviet presence. They no longer press Damascus for withdrawal from Lebanon. They do not push the PLO to sign on to the Reagan plan. Far from encouraging King Hussein, they have insisted that he move not on his own, as he originally hoped, but only with the PLO.

So the consequence of the continuing Iran-Iraq war is the devaluation of Saudi influence in the Middle East. But without Saudi money the American hand is that much weaker. Indeed, apart from fear of Israel, none of the Arab leaders has any incentive to go along with Washington.

In these conditions, Secretary Shultz has accomplished on small feat in the Middle East. But preventing deterioration is the limit of what is now feasible. The events in Tehran signify that the world will have to live a while longer with the Iran-Iraq war, and with continuing tension throughout the Middle East.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

The Gulag, Too, Has Survivors Who Remember

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Survivors of Nazi concentration camps occupy a special place in Western political consciousness and popular culture. But survivors of Stalin's Gulag system of concentration camps, which created a virtual Soviet holocaust between 1929 and 1953, continue to live in almost total obscurity.

By drawing attention to the story of Gulag survivors, I do not wish to equate Nazism and Stalinism, which were different in important ways. Indeed, the Soviet system of 7 million political prisoners or more after Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin in February 1956. By summer, home-bound survivors, some still skeletal and wearing bits of prison garb, were a familiar sight across the country. They were survivors in the fullest sense. Unlike Nazi death camps, the Gulag's first purpose was forced labor; but working conditions, rations and other mistreatment were usually murderous, and the human result the same. By a conservative estimate, at least 12

million prisoners died in the Gulag between 1936 and 1953, 3 million in the infamous Arctic camps of Kolyma alone.

To its credit, the Soviet government helped millions of Gulag survivors return to society in the 1950s with at least modest kinds of medical care, living quarters, jobs and pensions. While the great majority slipped back into the anonymity of Soviet society, many achieved illustrious professional careers, and some even played important political roles in the Communist Party under Khrushchev.

But many Soviet returnees also had personal problems associated with survivors of the Nazi camps — family, career and health. Many were psychologically bombed or otherwise impaired. Some lived in constant anxiety, tormented by nightmares and everyday reminders of the Gulag. Some started new families, but refused to discuss the past with their children. Often their children developed character traits, not unlike children of survivors of the Nazi camps.

Characteristic moral and political questions also obsessed many Soviet survivors: Who had survived, who had not, and why? Who had been responsible for their suffering, and why had no one helped them?

These survivors, however, returned to their own society, where millions of other citizens had been direct consequences of Stalin's terror or its circumstantial beneficiaries.

The poet Anna Akhmatova, whose own son was freed in 1956, remarked of those peo-

ple: "Now they are trembling for their names, positions, apartments, dachas. The whole calculation was that no one would return." She added, "Two Russians are eyeball to eyeball — those who were imprisoned and those who put them there."

Such conflicts became a potentially explosive aspect of Soviet politics during Khrushchev's de-Stalinization from 1956 to 1964. They surfaced repeatedly in formal discussions by survivors against high-ranking "hangover" torturers and informers, in dramatic personal confrontations between victims and victimizers, and even in Khrushchev's speeches against his opponents in the leadership.

The "camp theme," as it became known, crept persistently into the officially censored press, along with Nuremberg-like questions of criminal responsibility and punishment.

The Soviet government briefly pursued these Nuremberg issues, but reluctantly, and not beyond the trial and execution of perhaps 25 of Stalin's top policemen and the dismissal of a few thousand officials in the mid-1950s. Two many people, including Soviet leaders, were implicated. Moreover, almost total silence was then imposed on these issues in the Soviet press by the official rehabilitation of the Stalin past, which began with Khrushchev's overthrow and continues today.

It was at that time, however, that some Soviet survivors began to insist more loudly, like Holocaust survivors, on the need for "memory" about Stalinist crimes. A remarkable

number of Gulag victims and their children became leading dissidents to the late 1960s, including Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Lev Kopelev, Roy and Zhores Medvedev, and Elena Bonner, Andrei Sakharov's wife.

Equally important, a powerful Gulag literature has since emerged in typescript and in books published abroad — memoirs, fiction and history written by survivors such as Evgenia Ginzburg, Varlam Shalamov and Solzhenitsyn. The similarities to Holocaust literature are unmistakable.

We have not heard the last of these voices from inside the Soviet Union. For conformist intellectuals, "memory," the name given to a regular underground journal, is "a duty to those who died, to those who survived that dark night, to those who will come after us."

Nor can official circles be deaf to such themes. Many survivors have died, but millions of Gulag victims and their children remain in Soviet society and even officialdom, a potential constituency for another wave of authorized revelations about the past.

One wonders how those people, with their ingrained Soviet habit of reading between the lines, reacted this February when a leading Soviet newspaper suddenly published a Chinese writer's "tragic" story about survivors of Mao's "cultural revolution." The editorial introduction was entitled: "So That It Does Not Happen Again."

The writer, professor of politics at Princeton University, contributes a monthly column on Soviet affairs to The Nation.

No Ganging Up on Protectionism?

By Charles Maechling

WASHINGTON — President Reagan will play host to the political leaders of Europe, Canada and Japan at an economic summit meeting starting on May 27 in Williamsburg, Virginia. Since the international credit crisis cannot be addressed without the participation of the banking community, trade will be the only action item. The leaders can be expected to extol free trade and loudly denounce protectionism — but in principle only. Any attempt to tackle specifics could open a Pandora's box of recombinations.

Led by the United States, Western governments in the 1960s and '70s made exceptional progress in lowering trade barriers. The Dillon, Kennedy and Tokyo rounds of tariff negotiations sharply reduced duties for a wide range of industrial and consumer goods. Quotas on manufactured goods virtually disappeared.

The European Community of today, after the German Empire in the 19th century, is testimony to the way in which a free-trade system can lay the groundwork for political unity.

Since the onset of the global recession, however, the previous trend toward reduction of trade barriers has been reversed. If exports of oil and commodities and trade with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, China and the Third World are taken into account, probably 60 percent of world trade can no longer be called "free" in the traditional sense.

Barriers are rising, even between industrial countries — try exporting Italian shoes to Japan or Japanese video tape recorders to America. Caught between treaty commit-

ments pledging the reduction of trade barriers and rising protectionist pressures, import restrictions now assume various disguises. West Germany, genuinely committed to free trade, imposes rigid technical and quality control standards on high technology imports; the result may be beneficial to all concerned, but it is protectionist. France and Italy have raised bureaucratic delay and nitpicking on safety standards to an art form.

Japan combines exclusionist policies on a wide range of imports with the most effective tactic of all — an across-the-board "buy Japanese" mentality. The United States, in accordance with its legalistic bent, resorts to euphemisms such as "self-limitation" for coercing Japan to limit automobile exports, or retreats behind a barricade of statutes, regulations and legal technicalities.

Less visible than tariffs and import quotas, government intervention increasingly takes the form of subsidies, either direct or by targeting particular segments of industry for indirect forms of preferential support.

Agricultural subsidies have existed in the United States and Europe for so long that today only the degree, not the principle, is a matter of dispute. However, the same strategy selectively applied by Japan to certain high technology industries has created an uproar.

Americans grieve how much American aircraft and electronics industries owe to military and space programs for research-and-development

contracts and plant financing. The Pentagon is about to fund a new race of giant computers.

President Reagan was right to emphasize free trade in his State of the Union message. Exports owe account for one out of every five American jobs. By constraining options and limiting choice, protectionism in whatever guise is a direct threat to global recovery. But the forms of government intervention that distort the free market have become too pervasive and variegated to respond to the same old approaches.

It is time for world leaders to recognize that subsidies of every kind are merely the obverse of trade barriers, and that neither can be discussed in isolation. Internal economic and political pressures are common to all; only the forms that they take differ.

The first priority of the Williamsburg summit should be to broaden the dialogue to include all forms of government intervention in the marketplace, and to fight protectionism through mutual accommodation of different systems.

The writer is a senior associate with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In the Middle East . . . and the Americas

Regarding "Soviet Behavior" (Letter, April 29) from James Price:

Mr. Price's remarks on the blunt political attitudes of the Reagan administration in Central America are unobjectionable. However, he misses the point when he sees the actual struggle of Central and South American societies as an evolution toward democratic governments comparable to those of Sweden, or even France. He also misses the point when he depicts the political spectrum of the world in terms of right and left.

In Argentina, a military junta which, even by conservative standards, could be branded as fascist, while killing off and "disappearing" so-called "leftists," simultaneously takes pro-Soviet positions and favors a state-controlled economy — a state-controlled economy under which the Argentines have known deprivation.

If the writer considers that the viable heads of the so-called "democratic" parties are known as the *caudillos*, he would begin to get a sharper picture of our contradictory situation. As to the Russians, they are no more interested in social changes. It is cheaper and quicker to control the minorities already in power.

RENEE VILLEGAS, Stockholm.

Iran Isn't Arab

Statistical tables in your special report on agricultural development in the Arab world (IHT, April 9) list Iran among "selected Arab countries." Iran is not an Arab country.

A. BOROUMAND, Paris.

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China-Vietnam Battles Along Border Were Invented, Envoys Say

By Bob Secor
Los Angeles Times Service

LANG SON, Vietnam — The recent reports of fierce artillery duels and escalating tension along the Vietnamese border with China have been exaggerated and sometimes invented by propagandists on both sides, according to Vietnamese-based diplomats.

Officials of the two Communist nations reportedly have largely created a war on paper, feeding their bellicose allegations to foreign news agencies.

Several Western and Asian diplomats interviewed in Hanoi conceded that minor shelling incidents occurred in mid-April at about eight places along the border. But for the most part, they agreed, the frontier had been little more than a military exercise.

"There is very little intensity at all," said a military affairs specialist at a non-Communist Asian embassy in the Vietnamese capital. "There are more words flying on paper than shells flying between the two sides."

There appeared to be little if any tension last week in Lang Son, a provincial capital 61 miles (96 kilometers) from the Chinese border and 100 miles northeast of Hanoi. The city stands astride a centuries-old invasion route from China into northern Vietnam.

The city and much of the surrounding area were seized four years ago by Chinese forces when they occupied part of northern Vietnam for several weeks in retaliation for Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia. Hospitals, homes and schools in the city still bear the scars of shells and fire.

But despite the official talk about the Chinese menace only a few miles away, life in the city seems relaxed and almost carefree.

Farmers pedal their bicycles down rutted, muddy roads, some balancing huge loads of wood, chickens or other cargo on the rear tire guard as they make their way along the mountainous terrain.

The scene apparently was much the same on April 17, one day after Vietnamese officials said more than 1,000 Chinese artillery rounds were fired into Lang Son province. Two Western diplomats drove into the provincial capital on April 17 and found militiamen relaxing and playing cards, several sources in Hanoi said.

The diplomats drove through town, picnicked "within shouting distance of the border," and remained in the area for six hours without hearing any explosions or seeing any damage, the sources said.

As in 1979, Cambodia appears to be at the heart of the controversy. China has long promised to

U.S., China Sign Pacts On Research

Cooperation Planned In 4 Areas of Science

United Press International

BELING — China and the United States signed four agreements Wednesday for joint research in the fields of transportation, aerodynamics, nuclear physics and biomedical science.

The protocols, signed by George Keyworth, a presidential adviser on science, and Fang Yi, head of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, brought the list of science and technology cooperation agreements between the two countries to 21.

"I wish to express my thanks to all those Chinese and American scientists who have made contributions in the field of science and technology cooperation," said Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang before the signing ceremony in the Great Hall of the People.

"I hope the cooperation between our two countries in science and technology will see more progress," Mr. Zhao said, and remove as soon as possible the existing obstacles.

The biggest complaint China made in the two-day session of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Cooperation in Science and Technology related to American policy on the transfer of technology.

The United States imposes strict controls on the export of high technology goods, including nuclear power equipment, which could have military applications.

China feels that the restrictions are too harsh and hindered the problem could have damaged Chinese-American relations already strained by U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and the granting of political asylum to the Chinese tennis star Hu Na.

But Mr. Keyworth said at a news conference Tuesday that the program, "the most successful science and technology cooperation of any we have in the world," had not been affected by Beijing's cancellation of sports and cultural exchanges for the rest of this year in retaliation for Washington's decision to grant asylum to the tennis player.

Details of specific projects will be worked out at later meetings, officials said.

Fire at Café de la Paix

The Associated Press

PARIS — A blaze at the Café de la Paix, near the city's Opera, forced the evacuation of 300 diners Tuesday night. There were no injuries and investigators are looking into the cause of the fire, city officials said.



UP AND AWAY — A Tomahawk cruise missile rose Tuesday from the battleship New Jersey off Southern California, heading for a target at a test range in Nevada, 500 miles away. The missile was guided by its terrain contour guidance system. It is to be deployed on battleships, destroyers, cruisers and attack submarines.

China Is Said Hong Kong Confronts To Ban Civil Smuggling of Children

HONG KONG — Hong Kong is waging a new war against the latest form of illegal immigration — child smuggling.

The police said that in the past 18 months about 5,000 children have been smuggled into Hong Kong by sea from China to join their parents, who arrived earlier by similar means.

The authorities are concerned about the dangerous and inhuman conditions in which the children, aged 2 to 11, are smuggled into Hong Kong.

In recent years, Hong Kong has attracted not only mainland Chinese who have entered illegally, but also Vietnamese "boat people," refugees who arrived by sea after the Communist takeover in South Vietnam.

The police said the latest traffic in children is handled by professional racketeers, known as "snakeheads" in Cantonese, the local language.

The commissioner of police, Roy Henry, called the illegal trade a "filthy, horrible and foul business."

Mr. Henry said the children were often drugged to keep them quiet and then hidden, petrified, aboard leaking boats.

"Most snakeheads are now hiding young illegal immigrants under large piles of vegetables, sea products and other commodities to avoid detection," a police spokesman said.

Former Labor Leaders Join Walesa in Protest Of Sanctioned Unions

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Senior leaders of the dissolved unions that once had the approval of the Polish authorities have joined with Lech Walesa, the founder of Solidarity, in a call for a return to open, competitive unions.

The appeal, contained in a letter that was delivered to parliament earlier this week, appeared to mark a further narrowing of the government's support since the old government-sanctioned unions had not previously challenged the authorities.

Under legislation outlawing Solidarity adopted in August, existing unions were dissolved and plans were outlined for new, limited unions whose ability to strike would be sharply restricted.

The letter to parliament was highly critical of the new unions, saying:

"Union organizations that are now being built do not enjoy wide social support, and the current method of implementing this law indicates a desire to monopolize unions under the patronage of the state employer."

The letter was signed by Mr. Walesa and nine senior leaders who had represented the branch unions backed by the Communist Party, the somewhat more independent autonomous unions and the teacher's union.

Before the imposition of martial law in December 1981, Solidarity had claimed nine and a half million supporters, the branch unions three and a half million and the autonomous unions about one million.

The new unions are claiming to have achieved a membership of two million. Diplomats and other sources say this figure has been inflated by drawing on retired workers, management personnel and students in special trade schools, such as the coal mining academy. These segments of the work force, they note, are more vulnerable to pressure to join the unions.

The language of the letter was worked out at a meeting in Warsaw Friday night.

As the meeting broke up, the police took Mr. Walesa and nine of his colleagues, including two legal advisers, into custody. All have been released.

The letter warned that government action alone "cannot change social consciousness."

The letter said that after the rise of Solidarity in August 1980, "there developed a new and profound change in the views and atti-

tudes of the nation. A new quality has been born that those who govern must recognize and take into account."

"Disregarding the will of the society can benefit neither the government nor the society," the letter continued. "Re-establishment of union freedom is one of the indispensable elements of this greatly desired and genuine national agreement and will help to awaken activity necessary to pull Poland out of its crisis."

The letter called for the freeing of those imprisoned for union activity or because of their political convictions.

Pope Addresses Poles

Pope John Paul II urged his Polish countrymen Wednesday not to lose hope and to remain true to their Christian origins. Reuters reported from Vatican City.

Speaking during a general audience about five weeks before his visit to Poland, the pope reminded Poles that generations of their compatriots had found spiritual strength in Christ.

"I ask you never to lose faith, not to be discouraged, not to cut off your own roots from which we originate," he said in Polish to an audience that included 120 persons from Krakow.

The pope recalled his words during his visit to Poland in June 1979. "Never separate yourselves from Him," he said. "Never lose the freedom of spirit with which He liberates man."

Poland Defector Sentenced to Die

WARSAW — The Supreme Military Court Wednesday sentenced a Polish defector to death in absentia on charges of betraying information to the French intelligence services.

The official press agency PAP said Henryk Bogulak, a diplomat who defected from the Polish Embassy in Paris in July 1982, was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death. His remaining property in Poland was ordered confiscated.

A military prosecutor also indicted on Wednesday a former Warsaw University academic, Zdzislaw Najder, on charges of working for U.S. intelligence services. Mr. Najder left Poland just before martial law was declared in December 1981 and now works for Radio Free Europe in Munich.

Priests' Arrests Stir Debate in Philippines

By Dietrich Mummendy

International Herald Tribune

ORINGAO, Philippines — As he hiked up the mountain where he was to say Mass in a remote village one recent Sunday morning, the Reverend Brian Gore wore a T-shirt that showed Jesus Christ behind prison bars. The shirt reflects the sort of activist approach for which the busy Australian missionary became known in the Philippines.

Father Gore, 39, was arrested last week and charged with complicity in the murder of Mayor Pablo Zola of Kabankalan, on the central island of Negros. The mayor had earlier been accused in the deaths of two Catholic lay leaders.

Arrested with Father Gore on the same charge were an Irish priest, Niall O'Brien, a Filipino priest, Vincente Dangas, and six Roman Catholic lay workers. They were allowed to remain under house arrest after Cardinal Jaime L. Sin of Manila intervened.

Father Gore and the others have rejected the charges as false, and they have the vocal support of Bishop Antonio Fortich of Negros and many other Filipino bishops.

Negros is notorious for the bad working conditions on its sugar plantations, and the three accused priests have angered some landowners by stubbornly denouncing the abuses. Workers seldom earn more than 10 pesos (about \$1) a day. Labor conflicts are often resolved by military force. Union membership is frequently punished by dismissal, and legal protests can drag on in the courts for years.

Thousands of small farmers and

tenants have been driven off their land over the years to make way for more sugarfields. This has led to deep resentment against the plantation owners, or *hacenderos*, and this resentment has spurred the growth of the communist-led New People's Army.

At the NPA has taken hold, special security commissions have mounted what they refer to as "salvaging" campaigns. Roman Catholic activists say these campaigns typically involve arbitrary arrests, torture and summary executions.

In front of Father Gore's church in Oringao, a large wall-poster depicts poor farmers being slain by an assassin's gun. Above this scene, signs reach up to read, a cross. Next to the cross are the letters "KK" for Kristangon Katiligan, which means "basic Christian community."

The concept of these grass-roots Christian communities was developed in Latin America. The aim, particularly in rural parishes, is to build tightly knit cells of "committed Christians."

The lay leaders of the Christian community carry on church work if there is no priest. But these communities also perform a political consciousness-raising function.

"We must train people to have a critical approach," Father Gore said, "teach them to be conscious of their human dignity and to know their rights under the law."

The inevitable result is a greater awareness of government inefficiencies, corruption, social injustices and abuse by the military.

This has led to accusations, both from the authorities and from con-

servative elements of the church, that the communities are subversive and communist-infiltrated.

"The rich in this country have used the church for 400 years," commented Father Gore. "It's about time the poor got a chance to use it, too."

"People in this country used to accept poverty as part of the Christian order," he said. "If a child dies, it is used to be 'God's will.' But I ask the mother, 'What did your child die of?' 'Diarrea,' she says. I ask her, 'Why didn't you go to a doctor?' 'Because we don't have money,' she says. 'Why don't you have money?' 'Because the hacenderos pay very small wages,' she complains. 'But you have medicine, I tell her. 'No, we don't.' 'Why not?' 'Because the hacenderos are not enrolled in the medicare scheme,' she says. So I tell her that it was not the will of God, but because of the hacenderos that your child has died."

In a public meeting in 1981, Father Gore and some of his parishioners harshly criticized the administration of Mayor Zola. The mayor later sent a petition to Pope John Paul II, asking for Father Gore's removal on the ground that he was "fomenting hatred."

Shortly after that, two Catholic lay leaders were killed by commandos. Seven others were abducted. Their bodies, showing signs of torture, were found on the grounds of Mayor Zola's hacienda, and the mayor was charged with murder.

When the case dragged on in court, the New People's Army threatened to enforce its own brand of justice.

The mayor later was freed on

U.S. Official In Satellite Case Resigns

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The deputy secretary of commerce, Guy W. Fiske, resigned Tuesday in the midst of a congressional investigation of his dealings with the Communications Satellite Corp., or Comsat, which is seeking to buy the nation's land and weather satellites.

Mr. Fiske, whose resignation is effective Saturday, has been second in command at the Commerce Department since June 1982. He oversaw department debate on whether to sell the nation's land and weather satellites to a private company. Comsat has been lobbying with Mr. Fiske and others to see the sale go through.

Before Mr. Fiske became deputy secretary of commerce, the cabinet's Council on Commerce and Trade disapproved the sale of the satellites. But in November, the council reversed itself and recommended it.

Then the proposal came under increasing criticism. In hearings before a House Science and Technology subcommittee April 14, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige announced that Mr. Fiske had removed himself from any further role in the satellite decision.

Mr. Baldrige cited a possible "appearance of impropriety," noting that, in the time Mr. Fiske was overseeing debate on the Comsat proposal, he had met several times with Comsat officials about a job offer.

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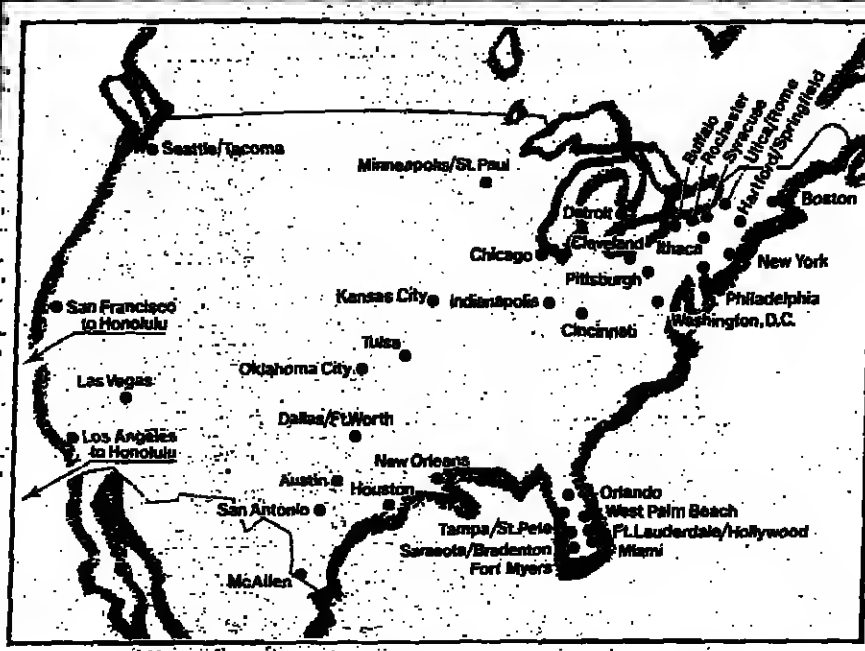
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SCIENCE

Diarrhea: Testing a New Treatment

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The man staggered as he walked in and would have collapsed on the floor had a friend not been holding him. Soon he was stretched out on a cot in a long, spotless, wardlike room that held perhaps 125 similarly stricken people, more than

half children who appeared to be less than 5 years old.

Pale and sunken-eyed, some of the children whimpered or cried as their mothers, wrapped in gaily colored Bengali saris, ministered to them, but most were silent.

No cyclone or war was responsible. All were victims of a medical disaster of gigantic proportions and lethal powers. It is not the pla-

gue, malaria or yellow fever. It is simple, miserable, inelegant diarrhea, the most widespread and pervasive health problem in underdeveloped nations, and the biggest killer of children on the earth.

In Asia, Africa and Latin America, it is an inescapable fact of existence, and for those under 5 a real threat to life.

Four million to 5 million children die each year from the dehydration caused by severe diarrhea. Various studies indicate there are 1 billion to 2 billion cases of the malady annually. Almost every child in the Third World will have the disease more than once in his or her lifetime. With some common diarrheal diseases, a child or even an adult can die in a day, so severe and rapid is the dehydration.

Yet, experts in the field of diarrheal diseases say that knowledge about such diseases has been limited, and that prevention and treatment programs have been haphazard at best and nonexistent at worst. Now advances in both understanding and controlling the diseases are being made, many of them here at the world's only internationally sponsored center for the study and treatment of diarrhea.

"Ten years ago, we knew about 20 percent of the causes of diarrheal disease," said Dr. K.M. Sultana Aziz, associate director of the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh. "But, we have proceeded rap-

idly. Today we know the cause of 80 to 90 percent."

Until 1978, the center was a cholera laboratory operated by the Bangladesh government. Now, supported and governed by 19 countries and agencies and staffed by professionals from 14 nations, it has become recognized as the world's primary institution for research, collection of information and development of treatment methods for diarrheal diseases.

Among other things, investigators and physicians at the center have discovered that cholera and amoebic dysentery, perhaps the two best-known and traditionally most-feared forms of diarrheal disease, are not the most lethal among this group of ailments. They have also found, contrary to conventional wisdom, that diarrheal patients absorb food almost normally and should therefore eat normally. They are trying to clarify the extent to which the body develops immunity to some of the diseases.

Perhaps most important, they are propagating a simplified and effective oral method of treatment that can be used by families in the poorest and most illiterate villages, using easily obtainable materials and ingredients.

What might be called the Dhaka doctrine holds that medication is unnecessary in most cases of severe diarrhea. The best thing to do, say the Dhaka doctors, is to let the body purge itself naturally, while at the same time replacing the fluids, nutrients and minerals lost through dehydration. They have devised a simple method for doing this orally, using a mixture of water, salt, sodium bicarbonate, potassium chloride and sugar.

Where some of the ingredients are unavailable, as is likely to be the case in rural areas, they have found that an even simpler solution of a three-finger pinch of salt and a fistful of sugar to a half-liter of water works very well. Where sugar is not available, researchers have found pulverized rice or wheat, the staples of most Third World diets, will suffice.

About 400 to 500 patients a day are treated at the center's new hospital here, and more drink the cure at an older center at the town of Matlab, south of here.

Saturn Thunderstorms?

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Three NASA scientists believe Saturn has thunderstorm systems stretching 40,000 miles (64,000 kilometers) around the planet's equator. M.L. Kaiser, J.E.P. Courtney and M.D. Desch of the Goddard Space Flight Center analyzed natural radio signals that sounded like static on a car radio during a thunderstorm.



Not Everybody Loves 'Lucy'

By Sandra Blakeslee

New York Times Service

BERKELEY, California — The debate over whether the primate Lucy actually stood up on two feet 3 million years ago and walked — thus becoming one of mankind's most important ancestors — has evolved into two interpretive viewpoints, three family trees, spats over four scientific techniques and too many personality clashes to count.

Paleontologists who hold opposing points of view, by their own admission, often feel so strongly about their own theories that they tend to go their separate ways. They will often ignore divergent papers and may not even answer each others' letters.

Recently, though, there was an unusual head-on confrontation over the anthropologically hot issue of the celebrated Lucy at a meeting sponsored by the Institute of Human Origins here.

Man's ability to walk on two legs, known as bipedality, is now generally accepted as the hallmark of humanness, the key trait separating ancestral man and ape. It preceded by 2 million years larger brain size and tool-making associated with an adaptation to savannas. Thus, study in fossil hominids may provide scientists with clues to the nature of ancient social behavior and rates of genetic adaptation.

Competing theories on bipedality are essentially based on different interpretations of Lucy's abilities. Lucy, whose skeleton was discovered in Ethiopia by Dr. Donald C. Johanson nine years ago, is the oldest known hominid. All manlike creatures, whether ancestral to modern man or not, are called hominids. "True man," identified by the genus name *Homo*, is considered but one branch of the hominid family tree.

Lucy was 4 feet tall, weighed less than 60 pounds and had a chimpanzee-like head and humanlike posture. Dr. Johanson, who is the director of the Institute of Human Origins, is identified with one major school of interpretation.

At the recent conference here, Lucy's tiny bones were laid out carefully in a foam-padded display case. In nearby buckets were remains of her kinfolk along with loose human, chimp and monkey bones.

The task of the dozen anthropologists present was to analyze Lucy's skeleton, looking for similarities and dissimilarities with present-day apes and humans. They rummaged through the buckets for the right bone, from time to time waving one in the air, punctuating a point, attempting to reconstruct Lucy's gait, posture and, if possible, behavior.

Lucy, in a sense, is a snapshot out of the past, and reconstructing her behavior is somewhat like trying to describe the building complex in which a photograph was taken now that only the wall behind it remains.

Two pictures have emerged. One, advanced by Dr. Johanson and Dr. Owen Lovejoy of Kent State University, shows Lucy as a "full-blown" biped. Explain to Lucy what a hamburger is, Dr. Lovejoy said, and she would have been "you to the nearest McDonald's nine times out of 10."

The other picture, described by Dr. Randall Susman and Dr. Jack Stern of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, depicts Lucy as a dedicated tree dweller. Her gait, they said, was awkward, halfway between that of a chimpanzee and man.

The two camps did agree on a few points. Lucy, when she walked, did so on two legs. She was never a quadrupedal knuckle-walker. She had huge muscles.

They did not agree, however, on which scientific techniques to stress in studying Lucy nor how to interpret the results.

For instance, challenges to Lucy's age were made on the basis of new analyses of volcanic strata. But some felt the younger age — 2.9 million years — was not supported by the presence of well-dated "megafauna" (fossilized pigs and rhinos) found near Lucy's like creatures.

Techniques used to study modern apes — cinematography and electromyography, which examine movement and muscle — were applied to Lucy's skeleton. Some objected to using these techniques, contending that present-day apes were millions of years further along the evolutionary ladder and "are thus not relevant to Lucy."

Disagreement chiefly centered on interpretations of comparative primate anatomy, especially in connection with Lucy's hands, feet, shoulder, hip and pelvis.

"To understand locomotor behavior in fossils, we must use living animals," said Dr. Susman, an anatomist who does field work with pygmy chimpanzees.

Certain bones in Lucy's hand, for example the pteroid and trapezoid, are "primitive in a pongo direction," Dr. Susman said, meaning that they are slender and curved like the finger bones of an ape.

Lucy's shoulder socket faces upward by about 15 degrees, indicating utility in negotiating trees.

Her pelvis, while more human than apes, has — viewed from a certain angle — an iliac blade oriented like that of a chimp.

The hip socket is not as rounded as a human's and there is evidence that the thigh may have been bent, relative to the pelvis, in walking.

Finally, according to Dr. Susman and Dr. Stern, Lucy's foot, while similar to that of a human, shows a retention of grasping tendencies. Again, the digits are long and curved, apelike. The middle part of the foot is more humanlike than the forefoot and toes. The foot is 40 percent oversized, compared to that of modern man.

Everything about Lucy, from her fingerprints to her toes, suggests that "our ancestors, after they diverged from apes, inhabited the trees 3 to 4 million years ago," said Dr. Stern, who is also an anatomist.

In fact, it may have been tree life that predisposed early hominids toward bipedality. Vertical movement through the branches, in this view, could have led to neurological changes that made it natural to use muscles in a bipedal manner once on the ground. Hominids presumably retained this form of locomotion while, for unknown reasons, the ape family chose knuckle-walking.

According to Dr. Susman and Dr. Stern, Lucy, with her light weight and fanglessness, could not have survived on the ground. They described Lucy as a transition between early ape and early human. Her family tree led directly to *Homo erectus*, who, 1.5 million years ago, had a substantially larger



Lucy's shoulder socket faces 15 degrees upward, compared with present-day humans, which would be helpful in negotiating trees.

er body, with a brain and tool making ability, enabling it to survive on the ground.

Not so, says the opposing school, which insists that Lucy lived on the ground, not in the trees. The same bones that were used to show that Lucy lived in the trees are offered as proof to show that she lived on the ground. To understand locomotor behavior "we must let the fossils speak for themselves," Dr. Lovejoy said.

The fingers are, by proportion, short and straight, more human than apes, he asserted. The hand is smaller than an ape's.

The clavicle, ribs and shoulder are not apelike, he said, while the hip and pelvis are "in excruciating detail" humanoid.

"We don't see anything in the foot that indicates a climbing animal," said Bruce Latimer, one of Dr. Lovejoy's doctoral students, who is writing his thesis on Lucy's foot. "If you climbed all the time, you would sacrifice your divergent big toe."

Lucy's toes are shorter than those of any hominid but man, Mr. Latimer said. The medial clawbone, which connects the big toe to the foot, is round in all primates, save humans and Lucy, where it is flat.

Lucy was not human but she was completely bipedal, Dr. Lovejoy maintained. She may have occasionally visited trees, he said, but her apelike traits are no more than "evolutionary excess baggage."

In other words, Lucy could not have evolved such drastic skeletal changes without long practicing bipedality.

Thus, Dr. Lovejoy's family tree places bipedality — and the origins of hominidity — further back in time than that of Dr. Stern and Dr. Susman. He also maintained, with Dr. Johanson, that Lucy was ancestor to two later creatures, *Homo*, the only surviving hominid and *Australopithecus*, now extinct.

Lucy the biped would have had no trouble surviving on the ground, Dr. Lovejoy said, asserting that "predation is highly overrated."

He further suggested that bipedality evolved in tandem with a socio-reproductive complex of behaviors, including monogamy. In other words, Lucy's kin walked on two legs to set up new family patterns on the ground. He proposed that this paved the way 3 million years later for genetic adaptations favoring larger brains.

A third family tree was later presented by other participants at the conference, postulating the existence of yet another hominid, closer to modern man, that lived at the same time as Lucy. Evidence for it lies in a set of humanlike fossilized footprints found in Tanzania in 1976 by Mary Leakey.

Leakey and her son, Richard, lead another rival paleoanthropological faction, which holds that Lucy is representative of a line of *Australopithecus* that later died out. They did not attend the conference.

Yves Coppens of the Musée de l'Homme in Paris, was on the program but failed to show. Several people said one of his colleagues had been strongly criticized by the Berkeley-Johanson group.

The conference agreed they need more bones to sort out their arguments, particularly fossils going back 5 million or 6 million years.

If Dr. Lovejoy is correct, the more ancient creatures would be a missing link, anatomically between ape and hominid. Dr. Susman and Dr. Stern would expect to find the proto-stock from which apes and humans later descended.

The long and short of it is, according to a participant, that bipedality lies in the eye of the beholder. Or, perhaps, the hominid is connected to the tree while the footbone is connected to the ground.

Shrinks for Pets Gain in Britain

United Press International
LONDON — Britons turn increasingly to animal psychologists to strengthen their affection for pets, although the owners themselves may be more in need of treatment. Newspapers flourish with advertisements claiming cures for claustrophobic cats, demented dogs and bird-brained budgerigars.

"Behavior is a plastic mold which can be modified," said Dr. Robert Mugford, who runs a clinic in Chertsey, Surrey. He said he has dealt with about 1,200 cases of psychoses in dogs, cats, birds and horses in four years.

Another Surrey animal psychologist, Ann Brewer, said: "It is often the owner and not the dog that needs the training."

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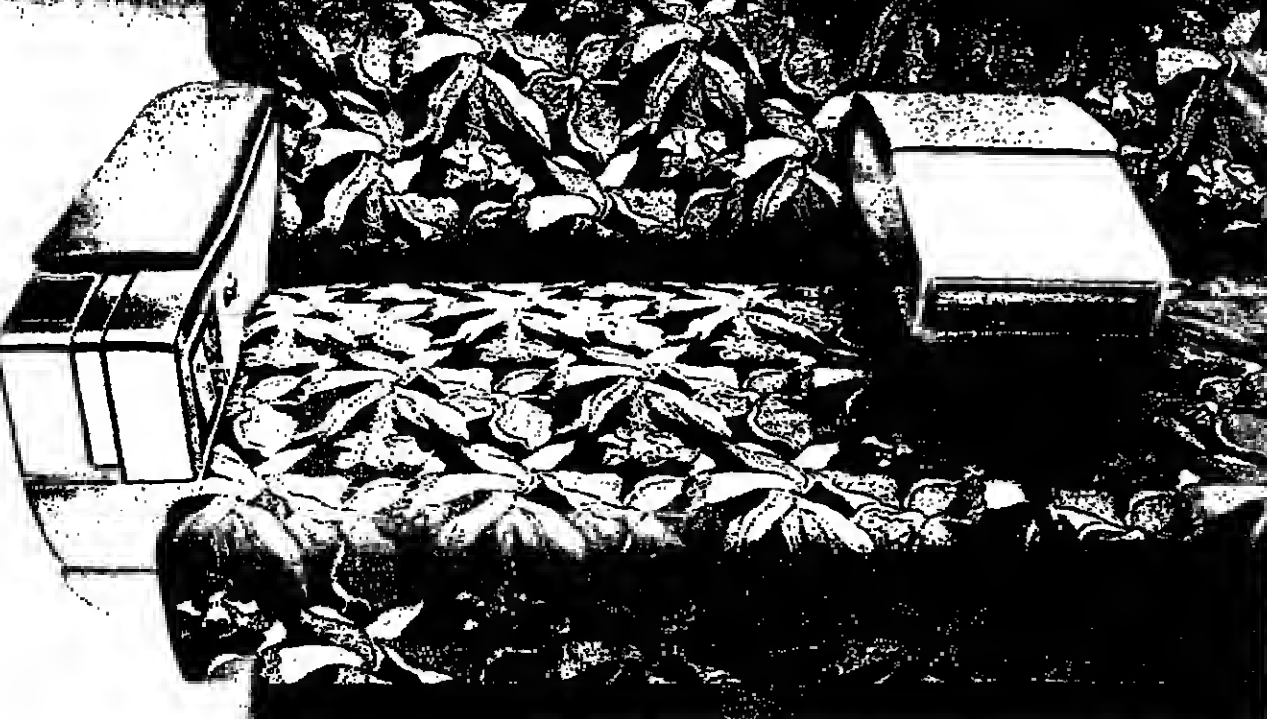
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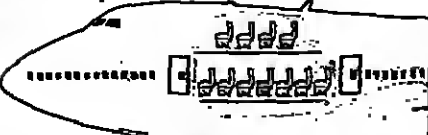
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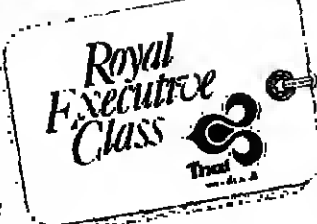


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Rhyming to Read Faster

OXFORD, England — If you want your children to read better, teach them to rhyme. Psychologists Lynette Bradley and Peter Bryant of Oxford University report that preschoolers who are good at categorizing words by the way they sound should learn reading faster in school.

The psychologists got their results from testing more than 400 children for their ability to recognize similar sounds in words such as *hen* and *pen* or *bus* and *bun*. They then followed the children's reading progress through three years of school. The researchers also put children with poor sound recognition into training groups. One group was trained to put words that sounded alike into the same category. Another was trained to put words together on the basis of meaning. Those children taught in match words by meaning fared worse on reading tests.

Running Away With Fitness

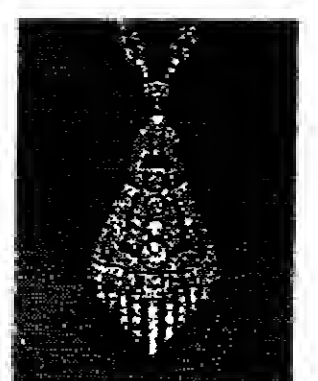
TUCSON, Arizona — The marathon champion Alberto Salazar once ran more than 100 miles in a week while suffering from a fractured foot. In one marathon, he ran so hard that his body temperature rose to 108 degrees and he was administered last rites.

Such drive to excel is usually held up as an example of athletic dedication. Now a team of researchers from the University of Arizona says that in some cases this obsessive behavior is a result of a mental disorder, usually found in men, similar to that which causes anorexia nervosa in women.

According to a psychiatrist, Alayne Yates, just as an anorexic woman may starve herself — sometimes to death — in a compulsive effort to attain a distorted sense of beauty, "obligatory" runners devote their lives to running after an elusive idea of fitness. They become obsessed with how far they run, what they eat, and what type of equipment they use and ignore illnesses or injury. When unable to run, they become depressed and anxious about their training. Both anorexia and obligatory runners, she says, lead ascetic lives that assiduously avoid pleasure. Both are concerned about their weight, uncomfortable with anger, and likely to be high achievers from affluent families.

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Another Surrey animal psychologist, Ann Brewer, said: "It is often the owner and not the dog that needs the training."

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Amoco Sells Italian Subsidiary To Saudi-Controlled Companies

ROME (Reuters) — Amoco Italiana, an Italian oil refining company, announced Wednesday that it has been sold by its parent, Standard Oil of Indiana, to two Saudi Arabian-controlled companies.

Industry sources said the acquisition by the First Arabian Corp. and Arabian Sea Oil represented the first move by Arab interests into the Italian oil refining market. They said the purchase demonstrated the determination of oil producing countries to gain greater control of downstream operations during the current oil glut.

Amoco Italiana, which operates a large refinery at Cremona in northern Italy and controls about 3 percent of the national market for refined oil products, said the company's entire stock had been bought by the two Saudi companies.

Amoco operates a chain of 1,100 gasoline stations in Italy. It has a work force of about 600 and had a turnover of 1.1 trillion lire (\$755.9 million) last year.

Court Rejects Klöckner Appeal

LUXEMBOURG (UPI) — The Court of Justice of the European Community rejected on Wednesday complaints by West Germany's Klöckner-Werke steel company against the European Commission for having imposed production and delivery quotas on the company deemed too low.

The court also rejected an appeal by Klöckner against a 5 million Deutsche marks (\$2 million) fine imposed by the commission because the company had exceeded its production quotas in the first quarter of 1981.

Klöckner attacked the commission's rulings on various counts. It contested the legality of the commission decision to impose quotas and argued that the commission quotas had miscalculated Klöckner's production capacity.

Sun Banks Cancels Merger Talks

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (UPI) — Sun Banks Inc. of Orlando called off merger talks with Flagship Banks Inc. of Miami on Tuesday, a day after announcing a \$331 million bid for Flagship.

Flagship's largest stockholder, Juan Vicensa Pérez Sandoval of Caracas, Venezuela, who owns 9.9 percent of Flagship's stock and has an option to purchase an additional 11.7 percent, then announced that he would sue Flagship. He charged that the bank and its directors had committed "a gross breach of their fiduciary duty" by failing to accept the Sun Banks proposal.

First Chicago Settles With Iran

CHICAGO (AP) — The First National Bank of Chicago said Wednesday that it had settled its bank debt with Iran, obligations dating from 1979 when the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was seized.

Under a recent agreement concluded in London, First Chicago will receive from Iran \$13,077,000, representing payment of the bank's outstanding loans plus interest.

The settlement also provides for Iran to pay First Chicago an additional amount, now in excess of \$700,000, for 18 days' interest on syndicated loans, after Iran, the U.S. government and the affected U.S. banks agree on payment procedures.

ECU Traveler's Checks Studied

PARIS (UPI) — The first attempt to popularize the European currency unit, the composite unit made up of nine European Community currencies, is under way with a group of French banks setting up a company to study and develop a traveler's check denominated in ECUs. The aim is to be marketing by next year ECU checks in denominations as small as 50 ECU.

American Express will extend technical assistance as well as holding a small interest in the new company that is being founded by Crédit Lyonnais, Banque Nationale de Paris, Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole and Crédit Commercial de France.

The founders say they are seeking the participation of banks in the other EC member countries. They say the ECU is in increasing demand with international institutions and companies because of the greater stability of interest and exchange rates it offers compared with domestic currencies.

Norway Reports Oil Discovery

STAVANGER, Norway (AP) — Norway announced Wednesday its first offshore oil discovery north of the 62nd parallel but declined to comment on its commercial potential.

The discovery, in which the Norwegian state oil company, Statoil, has a 50 percent interest, was in an offshore area called Haltenbanken, north of the North Sea. Norway produces about 500,000 barrels a day in its sector of the North Sea.

The government said Statoil had struck oil and natural gas when drilling the second test well in the Haltenbanken area. Three private oil companies hold interests in the project: Amoco Norway, with 20 percent; Norsk Conoco with 20 percent; and Norsk Hydro Produktion with 10 percent.

U.S. Clarifies Rules On Joint Research

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William F. Baxter, the Justice Department's antitrust chief, has offered business executives specific benchmarks that should make it easier for them to judge when companies can do joint research without violating the law.

Mr. Baxter's statement, probably the most explicit ever made on the subject by any U.S. administration, could be another incentive to increase joint research and development efforts by American companies.

Many business executives have complained that American antitrust laws have helped undermine the United States' ability to compete successfully against Japan and other countries.

Mr. Baxter, while inclined to belittle that contention, nonetheless described in detail Tuesday the circumstances under which it would be unlikely that joint ventures would be challenged.

In general, he declared, such collaborations are likely to be permissible when the participants account for no more than half of an industry and when their joint efforts would still leave room for four to six competing ventures in the field.

"That should be regarded as the safe OK," Mr. Baxter, assistant attorney general for the antitrust division, told a meeting sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

U.S. Stock Specialists Under Pressure

(Continued from Page 7)

\$300,000 and a seat on the Amex costs about \$100,000. A specialist is voted on by the exchange but the key is that the firm must prove its ability to make a market in the stock.

At the Big Board, a firm must be able to purchase 5,000 shares of each of the stocks in its franchise. At the Amex, a firm must prove net liquid assets of \$100,000 and be able to buy 20 trading units for each of the securities the firm is registered to trade.

There are 200 specialists grouped in 27 units at the Amex, with each unit trading about 35 stocks. At the Big Board, there are about 409 individual specialists grouped into 57 trading units with about 27 stocks per unit.

The specialists may retain an important role, but their participation in trading is declining relative to market volume. Today they are buyers or sellers in only 20 percent of the transactions at the New York Stock Exchange and in only 12 percent at the Amex. And the largest trades are done at the big brokerage firms' offices, where those brokers assemble buyer and seller.

Moreover, many of the manual chores of the specialist have already been automated. The brokers no longer hand deliver small orders. Those are split out by a machine at the specialist booth. Even the most visible tool of the specialist — the book, which is a long, narrow loose-leaf binder where orders to buy and sell stocks at different prices are kept — has been automated on an experimental basis.

It is often argued, Mr. Baxter observed, that joint ventures pose a danger of exclusivity because some company that would like to participate is left out. But the real problem — if there is one — is not whether such ventures are too exclusive but whether they are too inclusive, he said. If an entire industry were to combine to do research and development, he said, it would amount to repealing the patent system that has been devised to foster competitive innovation.

Mr. Baxter warned that collaborative research should be done by groups no bigger than is necessary to take maximum advantage of the economies of scale. In doing so, he made it clear that measurements of industry participation should not necessarily be confined to American companies but should take into account other producers throughout the world.

James P. Carty, an antitrust specialist for the manufacturers group, praised Mr. Baxter's formulation as likely to provide some additional "comfort" to corporate officials contemplating joint ventures.

He and other participants in the conference, however, took issue with Mr. Baxter's broader contention that U.S. antitrust laws are a negligible factor in the nation's trade deficit — \$19 billion last year — with Japan. "A lot of people feel it has a chilling effect," Mr. Carty said.

The administration's legislative



William F. Baxter

proposals on antitrust matters include a provision that makes joint research efforts subject to a so-called rule of reason. This, in effect, means that each case can be examined and argued individually in contrast to per se cases in which certain behavior, such as price-fixing, is illegal on its face.

Mr. Baxter's package also calls on Congress to abolish treble damages for private antitrust suits, per se cases, limiting recovery to actual damages suffered.

Producers are protected much better than consumers, he noted. That fact, he said, prompted the administration to include in the bill a provision that would extend the patent on a process to the product that results from it. Under present law, foreign companies are able to obtain a patented process, develop a product from it and then sell the product in the United States with impunity.

Banks Reject New Plan on Brazil Funds

Reuters

NEW YORK — Brazil's coordinating committee of 18 international banks has rejected a U.S. proposal to combine the trade-financing and interbank components of its four-part financing program, banking sources said Wednesday.

Major U.S. banks made the proposal at a meeting here Tuesday but it was rejected by British and Japanese representatives on the committee, they said.

The motive for the proposal was to encourage banks, especially U.S. regional institutions, to commit more funds to Brazil, the sources said.

Under project three of the four-part international financing package arranged for Brazil earlier this year, banks were asked to commit trade-financing lines totaling \$8.8 billion.

Commitments are running on target, if not above, and bankers said they are generally satisfied with this aspect of the package.

But project four, which asked banks to maintain \$7.5 billion in interbank money-market lines, has met a disappointing response and the proposal made Tuesday was designed to overcome the resistance of banks that have not met their quota, sources said.

Interbank lines currently stand at about \$6 billion, unchanged from the level of April 12 and \$1.5 billion short of the target of \$7.5 billion, itself an interim goal.

According to April figures, U.S. regional banks accounted for about \$600 million of the shortfall and apparently have resisted pressure from the money-center banks to make up the difference.

But the regional banks have indicated a willingness to increase their trade-financing to Brazil, on the grounds that they can tie it more easily to their customers' needs, and this led to the proposal to combine projects three and four, sources said.

The proposal, however, was vetoed by representatives of those countries that already have committed their full quota of interbank lines, banking sources said.

Weekly net asset value
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on May 9, 1983: U.S. \$96.41.
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.,
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May 11, 1983	
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the fund: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - quarterly; (y) - irregularly.	
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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS
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NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales In	100s	High	Low	5pm	Close
AGS	199	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
AGS	199	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
AGS	199	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
AGS	199	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
AGS	199	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
AGS	199	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
AGS	199	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
AGS	199	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
AGS	199	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
AGS	199	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2

Eastman Kodak

Makes Chandler

New Chairman

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ORLANDO, Florida — Eastman Kodak announced on Wednesday that President Colby H. Chandler has been elected to succeed Walter A. Fallon as the company's chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Fallon is to retire July 1.

Mr. Chandler, 57, has been president of Kodak since 1977. Mr. Fallon has been chief executive officer since 1972 and chairman since 1977.

Commenting on last week's layoff of 1,600 Kodak workers, Mr. Fallon told the company's annual meeting that the work force reductions could best be understood in light of financial results for the first quarter of 1983.

During that quarter, sales declined 5 percent to \$2.13 billion. Net earnings, before charges associated with the company's optional retirement and separation program, were down 25 percent to \$136.3 million.

When the costs of implementing the separation program were included in calculations, net earnings were 73 percent lower than those reported a year ago.

"We see 1983 as a turn-around year... a time when financial results will bottom out as we build the base for renewed earnings growth in 1984 and beyond," he said.

To meet those goals, Mr. Fallon added, Kodak will undergo a major cost-reduction program and reduce the number of its employees through attrition.

Mr. Chandler will be succeeded as president by Kay R. Whitmore, currently an executive vice president and general manager of Kodak's Photographic Division, the company said.

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev
20 PR	1.78	1.1	8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
20 PR	1.78	1.1	8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
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20 PR	1.78	1.1	8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	Revenue	Profit	Per Share
Belgium			
United States			
General Foods			
Colts Patens			
Italy			
Banka Com. Ital.			
Profits			
Per Share			

Full name of company in French and German.

Full name of company in Italian and Spanish.

Full name of company in Dutch and Portuguese.

Full name of company in Greek and Hebrew.

Full name of company in Hindi and Japanese.

Full name of company in Korean and Chinese.

Full name of company in Thai and Vietnamese.

Full name of company in Tagalog and Malay.

Full name of company in Indonesian and Fijian.

Full name of company in Samoan and Tongan.

Full name of company in Hawaiian and Maori.

Full name of company in Zulu and Xhosa.

Full name of company in Swahili and Shona.

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U.S. Futures Prices

Open High Low Close

Grains

Wheat

Corn

Soybeans

Soybean meal

Soybean oil

Cattle

Hogs

Pork bellies

Live cattle

Live hogs

Live pigs

Live lambs

Live goats

Live horses

Live ponies

Live donkeys

Live mules

Live camels

Live elephants

Live giraffes

Live zebras

Live hippos

Live rhinos

Live crocodiles

Live alligators

Live snakes

Live lizards

Live turtles

Live birds

Live fish

Live insects

Live plants

Live minerals

Live vitamins

Live enzymes

Live hormones

Live antibodies

Live vaccines

Live drugs

Live medical equipment

Live health services

Live insurance

Live legal services

Live financial services

Live educational services

Live entertainment services

Live transportation services

Live communication services

Live utility services

Live other services

U.S. Futures Prices

Open High Low Close

Food

Coffee

Sugar

Cocoa

Orange juice

Apples

Pears

Grapes

Lemons

Limes

Oranges

Pineapples

Mangoes

Guavas

Pomegranates

Lychees

Jackfruits

Mangos

Pineapples

Mangoes

Guavas

Pomegranates

Lychees

Jackfruits

Mangos

Pineapples

Mangoes

Guavas

Pomegranates

Wall Street Bullish on Digital Switch Stock

But Many Are Beginning to Say the Young Company Is Overpriced

Digital Switch earned 49 cents a share last year, and in the first quarter of 1983 the company already has exceeded that, earning 53 cents a share.

Ms. Hirsch expects the company to earn \$2.40 a share this year and predicts \$3.80 for 1984. The 1984 estimate may be conservative, she said.

Mr. Monte forecasts Digital Switch will earn \$2 and \$4 a share in 1983 and 1984, respectively, and sees sales climbing to \$100 million and \$200 million.

But Mr. Monte cautioned, "A lot of things will have to go right for them in terms of securing new customers and introducing new products" in order for Digital Switch to meet his 1984 projections.

"My thoughts are they will have to get a few additional customers to get sales up to the \$200 million level and earnings to \$4 a share next year," he said.

EC Hits Snag in Talks With China

to increase its trade with the 10-nation bloc.

Textiles had been discussed at that time and commission officials said they had explained the significance of the May talks in Beijing.

China's textile industry is large and expanding rapidly, although at the moment it does not send as much to the community as do major exporters like Hong Kong and South Korea.

The community, which has been seeking to hold down imports from the Third World in order to shield its own industry during the recession, will have been expecting China to ask for bigger quotas.


But the diplomats said the community was unwilling to agree to large price increases and wanted to offer modest terms similar to those negotiated with more than 20 developing countries last year.

Las Vegas Hotel Settles Fire Case

NEW YORK — In what may be the largest out-of-court settlement in U.S. history, MGM Grand Hotel and 41 other defendants have agreed to pay \$140 million to settle claims arising out of a 1980 Las Vegas hotel fire that killed 84 persons.


MGM Grand Hotels will pay \$75 million and the 41 other defendants will pay smaller sums to 3,357 victims of the fire and their families, said John Cummings Jr., chairman of the plaintiffs' legal committee. He called it "the largest settlement in United States history."

The individual awards ranged from \$18,000 each for a man and his wife who inhaled toxic gases to \$6 million for the children of a couple who perished.



*The International Herald Tribune and
the High Council of Chambers of Commerce,
Industry and Navigation of Spain invite you to*

Meet the New Spanish Government



Miguel Boyer
Fernando Morán
Felipe González
Carlos Solchuga
Joaquín Almunia

May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid.

The election of a Socialist government in Spain is of particular significance to the international business community. After initial steps characterized more by pragmatic moderation than by left-wing ideology, the government of Felipe González is being closely watched to see whether it will succeed in restoring economic health to the country.

To help senior executives of foreign companies assess the prospects for their activities and investments in Spain, the International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Spanish Chambers of Commerce have organized, with the cooperation of the Spanish government, a conference on "New Spanish Economic Policies," to be held May 30 and 31 at the Palace Hotel in Madrid.

The conference will be addressed by Felipe González and those members of his government most directly involved in formulating and implementing the policies that will affect business in Spain. Additional presentations will be given by bankers, businessmen and trade union officials.

The proceedings will be chaired by José María Figueras, President of the High Council of Chambers of Commerce, and Lee W. Huebner, Publisher of the International Herald Tribune.

Each session will be followed by a question and answer period and simultaneous English, French and Spanish translations will be provided at all times.

To register for this exceptional international conference, please complete and return the registration form below today.

MAY 30, 1983

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW SPANISH ECONOMIC POLICY
Felipe González, President of the Government

FOREIGN POLICY
Fernando Morán, Minister of Foreign Affairs

FOREIGN TRADE
Luis Velasco, Secretary of State for Commerce

LUNCHEON ADDRESS
Miguel Boyer, Minister of Economy and Finance

FINANCIAL AND MONETARY POLICY
José Alvarez Rendueles, Governor of the Bank of Spain,
Miguel Ángel Fernández Ordoñez, Secretary of State for Economy and Planning

PANEL OF SPANISH AND FOREIGN BANKS
Chairman: Rafael Torres, President of the Spanish Private Banking Association

Alejandro Albert, Managing Director, Banco Hispano Americano
Henri Lamarlet, Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, B.N.P. España S.A.
Richard W. May, Vice President and Country Manager, The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.

MAY 31, 1983

INDUSTRIAL POLICY
Carlos Solchuga, Minister of Industry
Enrique Moya, President of the National Industry Institute (I.N.I.)

FISCAL AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY
José Víctor Sevilla, Secretary of State for Finance
Gerardo Burgos, Director General of Foreign Transactions

PANEL OF SPANISH BUSINESSMEN
Chairman: Adrián Piers, President of the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Horst Semmel, General Manager, AEG Telefunken Spain
Manuel Soto, Managing Partner, Arthur Andersen & Co., Europe
José María Vizcaino, General Manager, Ramon Vizcaino, S.A.

LUNCHEON ADDRESS
Speaker to be announced

TRADE UNION POLICY
Nicolás Redondo, Secretary General of UGT
Marcelino Camacho, Secretary General of CCOO.

SOCIAL POLICY
Joaquín Almunia, Minister of Labor and Social Security

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Return to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office
181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Or telephone: 747 12 65, ext. 301, or telex: 612832

Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid. The participation fee is US\$575 or the equivalent for each participant.

☐ Please invoice ☐ Check enclosed **12-5-83**

Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____
City/Country _____
Telephone _____ Telex _____

Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is forwarded on or before May 10. A cancellation fee of US\$150 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee. Substitutions will be accepted at any time.

HOTEL RESERVATION FORM

Return to: Reservations Manager, Palace Hotel
Plaza de las Cortes 7, Madrid 14, Spain.
Tel: 429 75 51/439 41 44. Telex: 22272

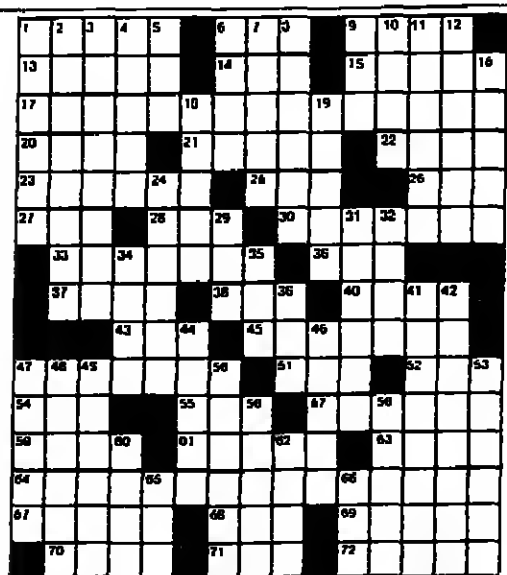
A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. Reservations must be received by May 23.

Please reserve accommodations for nights of May 29 and 30:

☐ Single (\$700 Ptas per night)
☐ Double (\$700 Ptas per night)

Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
City/Country _____
Telephone _____ Telex _____

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

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6 Lunar rover's
9 Philippine
13 Played the Old
14 Site of Ohio
15 Fertilizer
17 G.I.'s
20 Fictive trader
21 Vaquero's
22 Partner of
23 Beech
25 Command to
26 Bulldog
27 Relative of
28 — tracks
30 It's 45 light-
33 It's 84 light-
34 West Coast
37 Blackout, e.g.
38 Politician
40 Calillo's home
43 This was cut in
45 It's 520 light-
47 It's 98 light-
51 North African
V.I.P. of yore

DOWN

1 — the
2 Tailgate picnic
3 Voyage for
4 Kirk and Spock
5 Mag's money-
6 Surface for
7 Old Icelandic
8 Varnish
9 Hawk or
10 L.A. Santa: Abbr.
11 Marseilles for
12 "It"
13 playright
14 Ascend
15 Roman's pon
16 Russian labor
17 "Turdic
18 Imprisoned
19 Gist
20 Melonlike fruit
21 Moslem boss
22 Whirlybird
23 Coral, e.g.
24 Split or right
25 "Mame"
26 director, 1974
27 — the day
28 Broydite
29 covered
30 Upright
31 Kind of punch
32 Blood lines of
33 Court
34 Sortlike
35 patch in the
36 night sky
37 Comber jockey
38 Actress Ruth
39 Quorum's
40 voice
41 Neighbor of
42 "Of —
43 Sing"
44 Gridiron divs.
45 TV sevens
46 Donaldson

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"DO YOU AN' MOM OWN ME, OR AM I JUST RENTED?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KRAAP

SESMY

SWUNIE

DAHNE

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: TULIP FRUIT DIVIDE SUBTLY

Answer: What their neighbor exchanged for a little super-A LITTLE "OFT"

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Algeria 17 22 16 21

Amsterdam 15 20 14 19

Athens 18 23 17 22

Berlin 16 21 15 20

Bombay 28 33 27 32

Brussels 15 20 14 19

Buenos Aires 20 25 19 24

Calcutta 28 33 27 32

Cardiff 15 20 14 19

Cebu 28 33 27 32

Colon 28 33 27 32

Dublin 15 20 14 19

Hankow 28 33 27 32

Hong Kong 28 33 27 32

Kobe 28 33 27 32

London 15 20 14 19

Los Angeles 28 33 27 32

Manila 28 33 27 32

Moscow 28 33 27 32

Mumbai 28 33 27 32

New York 28 33 27 32

Osaka 28 33 27 32

Paris 15 20 14 19

San Francisco 28 33 27 32

Seoul 28 33 27 32

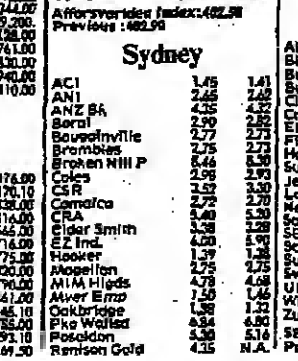
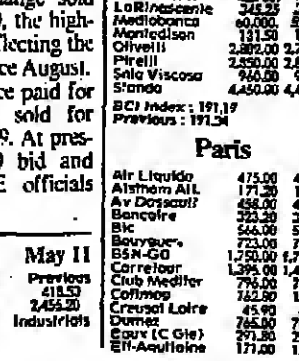
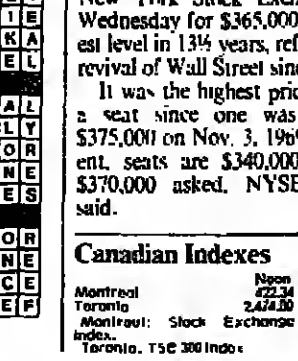
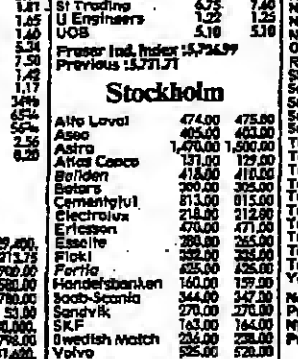
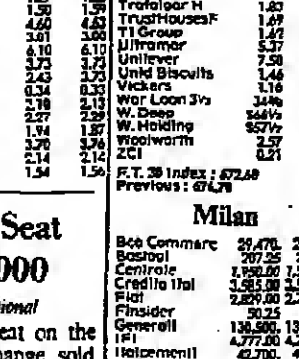
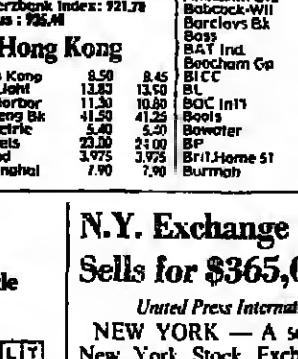
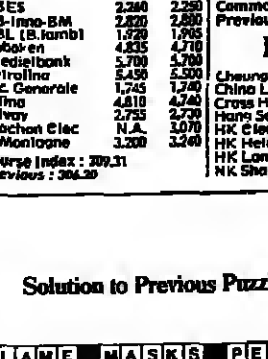
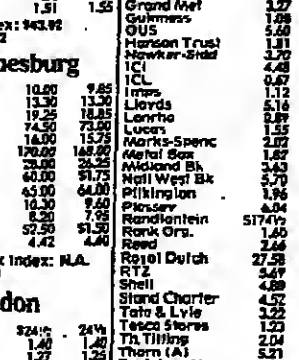
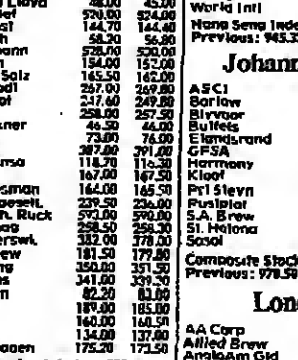
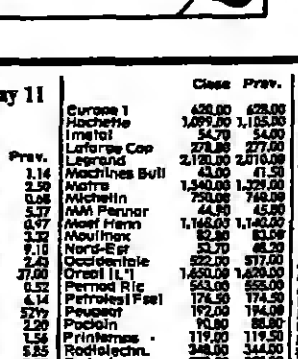
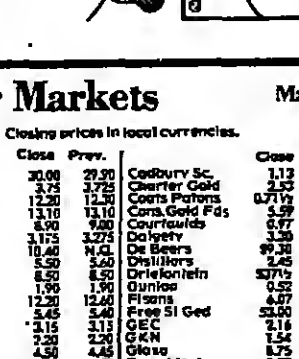
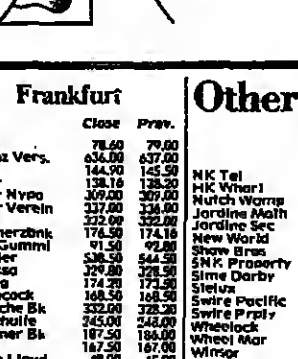
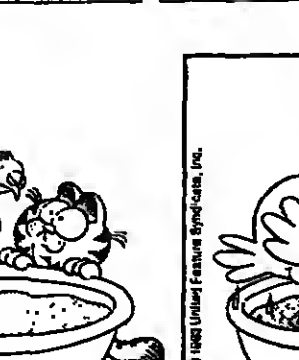
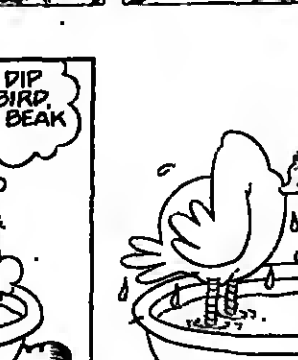
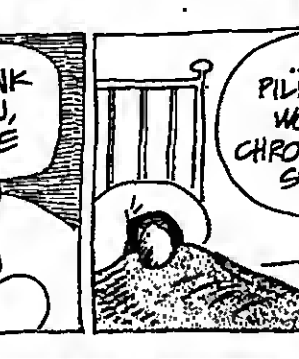
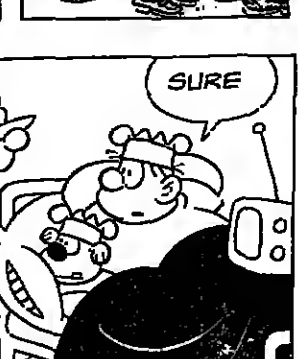
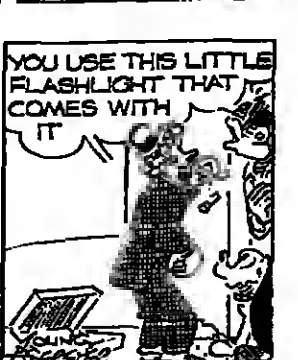
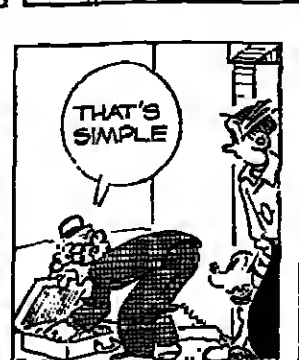
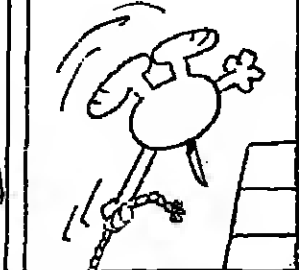
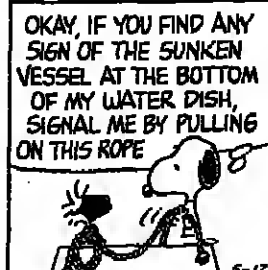
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Tokyo 28 33 27 32

Washington 28 33 27 32

Yokohama 28 33 27 32

PEANUTS



BOOKS

THE SOVIET VIEWPOINT

By Georgi A. Arbatov and Willem Oltmans. 219 pp. \$13.95.

Dodd, Mead, 79 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Malcolm Toon.

THIS IS the sort of book that gives me an acute case of dyspepsia. Not because of its content, for as former Senator J. William Fulbright points out in his introduction, the interviews with Georgi A. Arbatov — director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies in Moscow — accurately reflect the official Soviet point of view, but because the book provides the sort of effective propaganda platform for our Soviet adversary in this country that is consistently denied us in the Soviet Union. Most of us who have dealt professionally with the Soviet Union have long envied the access to U.S. media and academic freely accorded to Arbatov and other Soviet spokesmen who masquerade as "independent" but who in fact are fierce propagandists and apologists for official Soviet policies and behavior.

I personally would give my eyeteeth for an opportunity to respond to questions by a friendly interlocutor, have them recorded in book form in the Russian language, and then have the book freely and widely distributed throughout the Soviet Union with ringing endorsements by, say, Supreme Soviet Deputy Boris Ponomarev and Georgi A. Arbatov himself as required reading for every thinking Russian. Such a format would be roughly parallel with the opportunity given Arbatov with "The Soviet Viewpoint," which bears a warm introduction from Senator Fulbright and even an accolade from George F. Kennan.

The book takes the form of answers by Arbatov to 150 questions, principally about the U.S.-Soviet relationship, framed and put to him by the Dutch journalist Willem Oltmans in a series of visits to Moscow from 1979 to 1981. The questions and answers are grouped under the following headings: The Order of Detente and the Value of Accurate Perceptions; The History of Soviet-American Relations; Peace and War; The Arms Race and Arms Control; Issues of Ideology, Human Rights and Dissidents; The Two Giants and

the World. This all-encompassing potpourri of official Soviet opinions — again I remind the reader that despite his disclaimer Arbatov speaks for the Soviet government — on everything that affects U.S. relations with Moscow is topped off by "a few words about the future," reflecting, for the most part, Arbatov's current pessimistic view that unless President Reagan drastically changes his policies and attitudes or unless he departs from the American political scene after one term, time will run out for all of us.

The above remarks will be interpreted by some as a reflection of personal animus toward Arbatov. I would regard such a reaction as unfair. I respect Arbatov as an astute, albeit subjective, observer of the U.S. scene and an accurate purveyor of the official Soviet line, but I have never ceased to be amazed at the man's consummate arrogance and gall; and I have long been disturbed by his one-sided assessment of the world scene and the impact of this on Soviet leaders, with many of whom Arbatov is well-connected. These traits and the characteristics of Arbatov's approach are amply revealed in many of his answers to Oltmans' questions, and it is clear that Arbatov has changed little since my stewardship in Moscow (1976-1979), when I knew him well.

Arbatov has never been shy about commenting on American ineptitudes and shortcomings as a people and he remains perfectly unrestrained in his answers to Oltmans' queries, many of which are by no means unbiased. Reading to Oltmans' rather snide observations about Americans' egotism, Arbatov says, "I've observed many times how difficult it is for Americans to put themselves in other people's shoes, or even to imagine the consequences of American actions for others. Sometimes I think that it is not only the dubious intentions and vested interest of some Americans that cause some of the problems that are of foremost importance today, but also their inability to look at life through the eyes of the other side. We have already discussed, for instance, how the United States, in evaluating Soviet military power, ignores the real threats faced by the Soviet Union and then shouts about the 'Soviet threat.' I don't think the United States fully understands its allies either — and finally 'American ignorance about the Third World is even greater.'"

While, as these examples illustrate, there is a heavy propaganda slant to Arbatov's views, I agree with Senator Fulbright that Arbatov's observations should be the subject of serious study and evaluation by the Congress, the administration and the public and that "to understand the Russians, their purposes and their abilities and decide how to treat them is the most critical problem facing the nations of the West."

In my opinion, it is equally essential to stability and lasting peace for the Soviets to have a clear understanding of our purposes, our abilities, and concerns — and for this, Fulbright was right. As a spokesman to the Soviet people, as Arbatov was to us through this book, is essential.

Malcolm Toon is a former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

REAR DOES STARS
ALTO BITE OWLET
TURNABOUT LANA
EOLIS EDUCATION
REPEAT EPOCH
NEAR PEERED
ALBATROSS DRIVE
WOLFE EATIE
OCEAN ETERNALLY
KERNEL RIOT
OPERA ENTOME
MESMERIZE CIVIL
OCEAN POLYMERIZE
WORLD ERSE EMBE
SLAYS NEAT DENT

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal is a remarkable example of psychological awareness.

West was feeling a warm glow of happiness when he heard North raised to the opposition. He had a nasty little surprise ready for them in that department. But he was the one who received the surprise when North-South reverted to diamonds and reached the six level.

But West could see, as any good player would, that to defeating six diamonds as well as six hearts. Obviously, North and South held four hearts each. Equally obviously, he could lead a heart and give his partner a ruff, then regain the lead in spades for another heart ruff, beating the contract at least two tricks. As the cards lie, the result with best defense is down four.

Most good players would reason thus far, and reject the thought of doubling for fear of driving the opponents into the opposition. He had a nasty little surprise ready for them in that department. But he was the one who received the surprise when North-South reverted to diamonds and reached the six level.

But West could see, as any good player would, that to defeating six diamonds as well as six hearts. Obviously, North and South held four hearts each. Equally obviously, he could lead a heart and give his partner a ruff, then regain the lead in spades for another heart ruff, beating the contract at least two tricks. As the cards lie, the result with best defense is down four.

So West must double to prevent his partner from doing so and giving away the situation. If South can work out the rea-

son for a double by West, the player on lead, and bid six-no-trump, he will have earned his slam points.

NORTH
♠ A 10 9
♥ K Q 10 9
♦ A 7 3
♣ K Q 10

WEST
♠ A Q
♥ 7 4 3 2
♦ A 7 3
♣ K Q 10

EAST
♠ J 9 8 7 6 5 4
♥ 10
♦ 8 7 2
♣ 8 7 5

SOUTH (D)
♠ K 2
♥ A 10 9 8 7 6 5
♦ K Q 10 9 8 7 6 5
♣ A 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid, 6♦.

South West North East
10 Pass 10 Pass
20 Pass 20 Pass
30 Pass 30 Pass
40 Pass 40 Pass
50 Pass 50 Pass
60 Pass 60 Pass

West led the heart seven.

ing in a Real

Amsterdam

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Other Markets

May 11

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SPORTS

Spurs Defeat Lakers, 122-113; Series at 1-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
INGLEWOOD, California — George Gervin scored 22 of his 32 points in the second half Tuesday night, leading the San Antonio Spurs to a 122-113 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers and deadlocking the National Basketball Association's Western Conference Championship series at 1-1.

The best-of-seven series will

NBA PLAYOFFS

move to San Antonio for Games 3 and 4 on Friday and Sunday.

Gervin was sensational in the second half despite picking up his fourth foul early in the third period. He went on to score 16 points in the quarter, making all seven of his field goal attempts and a pair of free throws.

San Antonio center Artis Gilmore, held to only seven points and six rebounds in Sunday's series opener, had 27 points and 20 rebounds. Mike Mitchell also had 27 points and pulled down 16 rebounds for the Spurs.

Ervin Johnson and Norm Nixon led the Lakers with 28 points apiece. Johnson also had a team-leading 12 rebounds. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who scored 30 points in Game 1, was held to 19 — all but six of them in the first half.

The Spurs never trailed. They

scored 10 straight points to take a 12-2 advantage and were on top, 31-17, after eight minutes of play. It was 35-26 at the end of the first quarter and 49-35 before the Lakers scored 22 of the final 33 points of the first half to trail, 60-57, at the intermission.

Los Angeles got as close as 66-65 early in the third quarter before Gervin and the Spurs opened up a 13-point advantage late in the period.

The Lakers closed to 97-89 entering the final quarter and twice drew to within one point. San Antonio led, 103-102, midway through the quarter before outscoring Los Angeles 12-4 and taking a nine-point lead. The Lakers couldn't get closer than six points after that.

After committing his fourth foul after 3:27 of the third quarter, Gervin seemed inspired. "The ball felt like a baseball tonight when I got it going," he said. "But the key was the overall effort of the team, not my scoring. Now we have to go home and play. We are in a position to take control."

Assessing his turnaround from Game 1, Gilmore, who had fouled out in the opener, remarked: "Obviously, I thought the most important thing was to stay out of trouble."

"I was able to get position to-



Dwaine Sutter got the Islanders the only goal they needed by beating Oiler goalie Andy Moog at 5:36 of the first period in Tuesday's Game 1 of the Stanley Cup title series. Moog had made a solid stop on a shot from the point by Stefan Persson, but New York's Bob Bourne got the rebound to Sutter — who had outflanked Moog and scored on a tap-in.

Rookie Leads Indians to Victory Over Royals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CLEVELAND — Rookie Julio Franco had three hits, including a three-run double, to spark the Indians to a 4-1 victory over the Kansas City Royals here Tuesday night.

Franco, who also stole three bases, delivered his bases-loaded double off Vida Beane (0-2) in the fifth inning and walked and scored Cleveland's fourth run in the eighth.

Len Barker, who had blown 4-0 and 7-0 leads in his last two starts, pitched a four-hitter through eight innings to improve his record to 4-1.

Reliever Neal Heston got George Brett to hit into a force play in the ninth, ending the Royal third baseman's 1983 hitting streak at 19 games (25 games during back to last season). Concluded Brett, "That's life."

Tigers 4, A's 3

In Detroit, back-to-back run-scoring doubles by Alan Trammell and Lou Whitaker in the second and third innings helped the Tigers to a 4-3 decision over Oakland. Dave Rader, making his first start since being recalled from the minors, got the victory while Lopez pitched his second save. Dave Lopez hit a home run for the A's.

Angels 6, Red Sox 5

In Boston, Juan Benitez drove in pinch hitter Rod Carew with the go-ahead run in the ninth to lift California to a 6-5 victory over the Red Sox. Carew led off the inning with a double to left-center off Luis Aponte (3-1) and scored when Benitez drove a single to center after filling to advance Carew on a bunt. Luis Sanchez worked the final four innings to improve his record

Orioles 13, Mariners 2

In Baltimore, Al Bumbry's two-out, three-run triple highlighted a five-run fourth that carried the Orioles to a 13-2 rout of Seattle. Dennis Martinez (3-5) went the distance and was the beneficiary of a 12-hit attack. The Mariners also collected 12 hits, including four singles by Steve Henderson, and

to 4-1. Mike Witt got the final out in the ninth to register his third save.

In Cincinnati, Steve Carlton pitched a five-hitter and Tony Perez celebrated his Cincinnati homecoming by tripping in two runs to lift Philadelphia to a 3-1 victory over the Reds. Carlton (5-2) struck out seven to run his career total to 3,504, four behind Walter Johnson for the No. 2 spot on the all-time list.

Astros 5, Mets 4

In Houston, Dennis Walling's bases-loaded single with one out in the 11th gave the Astros to a 5-4 squeaker over New York. Luis Pujols led off the inning with a single off reliever Neil Allen (0-4) and Bill Doran walked. Both advanced on Kevin Bass's sacrifice bunt. Omar Moreno was walked intentionally to load the bases before Walling delivered his game-winner.

Padres 4, Pirates 1

In San Diego, Steve Garvey singled home the tie-breaking run and Terry Kennedy doubled in two more to highlight a three-run seventh that powered the Padres past Pittsburgh, 4-1.

Cubs 3, Dodgers 2

In Los Angeles, Larry Bowa singled in pitcher Mike Proly with an unearned run in the fifth to boost Chicago to a 3-2 decision over the Dodgers. Jerry Morales opened the inning with a double and Bob

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	16	9	.640	—
Montreal	14	11	.560	2
St. Louis	14	12	.538	3
Pittsburgh	10	16	.385	7
Chicago	9	19	.321	10
New York	6	18	.250	13

WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	21	8	.724	—
San Diego	20	8	.714	1
San Francisco	14	14	.500	7
San Diego	14	14	.500	7
San Diego	14	14	.500	7
Houston	14	18	.438	10

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	16	11	.591	—
Minnesota	16	12	.571	1
Washington	14	12	.538	3
Toronto	14	12	.538	3
Cleveland	13	13	.500	4
Chicago	11	14	.440	6
Detroit	11	14	.440	6

WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	15	12	.556	—
Texas	15	12	.556	1
Kansas City	14	12	.538	2
Seattle	12	14	.462	4
Minnesota	12	14	.462	4
Seattle	11	14	.440	5

Tuesday Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	6	Cincinnati	2
Montreal	1	St. Louis	5
St. Louis	1	Pittsburgh	5
Pittsburgh	1	Chicago	5
Chicago	1	New York	4
New York	1	San Francisco	4
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